

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

Mr. R. L. Borden commences his Western tour on Monday next when he will address a meeting at Winnipeg. Representatives of the organized farmers will meet him at a number of points throughout the three Western Provinces and present their views to him as leader of the Opposition and a prospective Premier of Canada. Mr. Borden can make his tour a triumphal progress by adopting the farmers' platform and pledging himself to carry it out if he is placed in power, but if he thinks he can convert the West to Protectionism he will be disappointed.

JUNE 14, 1911

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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and certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

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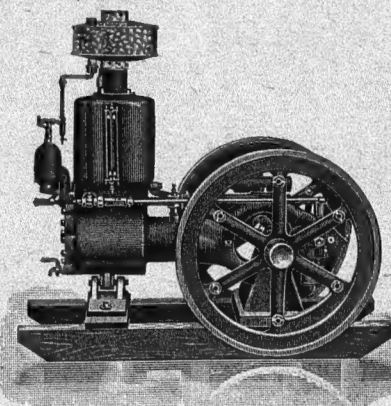
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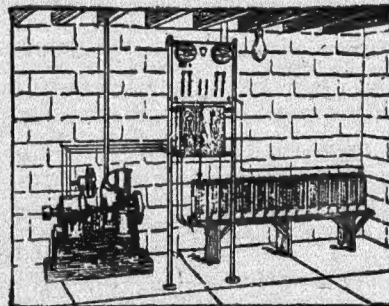
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HILL LINES FOR CANADA

Minneapolis, Minn., June 11.—A writer in the Minneapolis Tribune says: Railway warfare between the Soo Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern with Canada as the goal is a new explanation of the \$600,000,000 bond authorization issued by the Great Northern Railway. It is well known that Jas. J. Hill has been figuring on the matter for a long time, and as he has thought out his plans the bond issue has become larger in the imagination of the empire builder. He has realized that it is necessary to have a large fund to take care of the problems of the future, and this problem has grown larger and larger as he has seen the northwest, both in this country and in Canada, developing. It means the building of innumerable branch lines, the increase of equipment, the perfection of lines already built, and many other things.

During the past few years the Soo line, part of the Canadian Pacific system, has been building into what is known as the Hill territory. James J. Hill is not the man to sit supinely by and let someone else run away with the plums. He has apparently made up his mind that if the Canadian Pacific people are ready to parallel his lines in North Dakota, he is ready to do the same thing in Canada.

Feeders Into Canada

It is understood that Mr. Hill plans to run feeders into Canada all along the line, to build his own lines parallel to the Canadian Pacific right through the heart of Canada, and compete with the Canadian road in bringing the products of the northwest to Minneapolis, and to the east through Minneapolis and St. Paul as the gateway cities.

With reciprocity passed, there will be an influx of grain brought to the Minneapolis mills for manufacture into flour, and other shipments will be sent on to the east and to foreign markets.

Over Mr. Hill's roads will be carried the products of America to the Canadian markets.

Part of this plan is the effort which Mr. Hill is making to attract immigration to Northern Minnesota, to North Dakota and Montana. His present plan is said to be even more far-reaching, and more daring than was the original one which resulted in the penetration of the northwest by the Great Northern.

Mr. Hill, according to those who profess to know, sees within a few years development in the northwest far in excess of anything that has gone before. He sees within a short time hamlets, and good towns springing up through northern Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montanas, where none existed before. He sees every acre of tillable land under cultivation. He sees the farm lands made more productive through intensive farming. He sees the granaries groaning at the wheat to be ground at Minneapolis. He sees the farmers raising cattle and hogs for shipment east to the stock yards at St. Paul, or to the packing plant which may yet be built in Minneapolis if Canadian reciprocity should become a law.

Why Hill Favors Reciprocity

Mr. Hill is credited with believing that every state and every section in every state in the northwest will receive a wonderful impetus as the result of the passage of the Canadian reciprocity pact. He sees Minneapolis and St. Paul, the gateway cities for the commerce of the world. He sees them rivalling Chicago, with Minnesota farm lands, and Dakota farm lands feeling the impetus of this wonderful electrification of trade and development which is bound to come.

It is said that in his present plans Mr. Hill sees the fruition of all his labors. Talk of his retirement is regarded as mere rumor. Those who know James J. Hill say he never will retire from active business life so long as he is able to perform business, and he is still in the most excellent health.

Potential Capital

It is for this reason that armed with a potential capital of \$600,000,000, Mr. Hill in his latter years is planning to accomplish this commercial conquest of Canada. The building of the Soo road with its Canadian connection has already meant much to Minneapolis and Minnesota in spite of the artificial barrier of the tariff which has kept the two countries apart. With the barrier removed, the Canadian Pacific with its Soo line connection, will be an American road with Minneapolis as its chief point objective. It will have access to a rich territory, and to a business that will constantly increase in immensity, as the development of the northwest, south and north of the Canadian boundary line increases.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

June 14, 1911

Number 46

Grain Growers Meet Oliver

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, who is at present holding a series of meetings in Manitoba in support of the reciprocity agreement, was waited upon last week by three large and representative delegations of farmers representing the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

The delegations met Mr. Oliver at Portage la Prairie on Thursday, at Virden on Friday, and at Brandon on Saturday, and at each of these places presented resolutions approving of the reciprocity agreement and at the same time urging the government to go still further in the direction of free trade, and re-affirming the Grain Growers' support of the platform presented to Parliament by the Ottawa delegation on December 16, last.

The delegation which waited upon Mr. Oliver at Portage la Prairie, consisted of the president of the local association, Mr. William Stewart; directors: James Bryden, James McKenzie, M. McCuaig, E. H. Muir, D. MacVicar, Sec'y. D. F. Miller, and J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

The Address

The members of the delegation were introduced by Mr. C. D. McPherson, M.P.P., and presented an address to Mr. Oliver in which it was stated:

"We want to take this opportunity of expressing our continued approval and support of the resolutions presented to the government of which you are a member, on the 16th of last December, by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, supported by a large delegation of Canadian farmers, and we regret that your government is meeting with such strenuous opposition in your attempt to grant a portion of the requests then made by the representative farmers."

The proposed reciprocity agreement was described as covering a very wide range and being a long step in the direction in which the Grain Growers wished to go. The address stated that it viewed with alarm the source from which the opposition to the pact emanated and the determined efforts of organized capital and special interests to defeat the agreement. The address re-affirmed the faith of the association in the British preference and stated further:

"We do not desire any change in our relationship with Great Britain that would have a tendency to increase the cost of food to the people of Great Britain. In other words, we think the farmers of Western Canada are too prosperous to require that the poor people and laboring classes of Great Britain should be taxed higher for their food in our interests."

Hudson's Bay Railway

Satisfaction was expressed that a bill dealing with terminal elevators had been introduced in the House, but the delegation thought that due progress was not being made with the Hudson's Bay Railway. The cement merger was described as a gross injustice to the Canadian people.

As the most effective means of regulating the cement industry, the delegation asked that the duty on cement be cut off. Appreciation was expressed over the effort of the minister of railways to amend the Railway Act so as to give better protection to farmers' stock. Hope was expressed that the clause struck out from the amendment would be re-introduced when the House assembled.

Mr. Oliver's Reply

Mr. Oliver in his reply to the address was freely sympathetic. Matters pertaining to the cement merger were, he said, before a committee of the House of Commons, which would report when the session re-opened. He thought the affairs of the merger should receive very serious consideration. Mr. Oliver laid emphasis on the obstructionist tactics of the opposition and on their effects in preventing much-needed legislation.

Delegation at Virden

At Virden a delegation of fifty farmers, representing the Grain Growers' Associations of Virden, Pipestone, Reston, Elkhorn, Woodnorth, Lenora and Cromer, waited upon Mr. Oliver. Resolutions dealing with reciprocity with the United States, the tariff, the terminal elevators, and the Hudson's Bay Railway passed by the associations named were read to Mr. Oliver by W. H. Dayton, Virden, on behalf of the delegation. The resolutions were on the lines of those presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the farmers' Ottawa delegation of December last.

P. McDonald, Virden, presided over the meeting, and extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Oliver from the farmers of the district.

Mr. Scallion's Address

J. W. Scallion, honorary president of the Virden association, referred to Mr. Oliver as one of the greatest defenders of the rights of the West. He assured the minister that the Western farmers were ready to support any party which would stand for the rights of the people against the interests of privilege and money power now controlling the country. The Grain Growers' request for an increase to 50 per cent. of the British preference, with complete free trade with Great Britain in ten years, contrasted strangely with the charge of disloyalty made against them.

Mr. Scallion impressed upon Mr. Oliver the importance of the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation by the government, and referred appreciatively to the Manitoba Free Press articles, showing the discrepancy between the freight rates in Western Canada and those in the Western States. It would be a lamentable thing, said Mr. Scallion, if there were no thorough-going investigation into the cement merger.

Lenore Heard From

W. J. Donohue, secretary of the Lenore Association, stated that the Lenore farmers had last December subscribed \$90 to send two delegates to Ottawa.

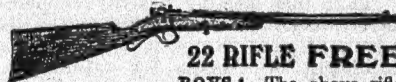


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The speeches made in the House of Commons on the proposed reciprocity agreement betrayed a complete ignorance of the position of the Western farmers. They had been called Socialists and Grit Healers, and one self-plumed knight had called them blacksmith shop politicians. That particular legislator might aptly be described as an antiquated fossil of a defunct school, who should speedily be relegated to the scrap heap. Mr. Donohue said he did not wonder at that member. He wondered at the voters who sent him to the House of Commons. The West had no longer any use for baby-kissing candidates.

No Use for Flag Wavers

Robert Forke, reeve of Pipestone, said he was glad to see Mr. Oliver getting into close touch with the Western farmers. Too often the ministers allowed themselves to be surrounded by politicians who had axes to grind. Anything that would bind Canada to the Mother Country would always have his hearty support. He had, however, little use for the flag-waving and cheap talk of men who were opposed to increasing the British preference. Their flag-waving and talk was all buncombe. He did not believe so much nonsense had ever been talked upon any question as upon that of reciprocity.

The Cement Merger

John Turnbull, of the Cromer association, denounced unsparingly the Canadian Cement Merger.

Continued on Page 23

NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited (at a meeting held at Winnipeg, March 28, 1911), notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the Trades Hall, Corner of James and Louise Streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Friday, July 14th, A.D. 1911, at the hour of 10 A.M.

D. K. MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Winnipeg, June 7th, 1911.

Mr. Oliver on Reciprocity

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, supported by T. C. Norris, M.P.P., and S. H. McKay, held a successful meeting in support of reciprocity at the Brandon opera house on Saturday night.

At the close the following resolution proposed by W. H. Johnston, president of the Brandon Grain Growers' Association, and seconded by Allan Leslie, ex-reeve of Cornwallis, was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting heartily endorses the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States now before the Parliament of Canada for ratification, expresses its regret at the opposition to the agreement passing the House and urges the government to do everything possible to have it agreed to."

Mr. Johnston explained that he was not at the meeting as a Liberal, but as a farmer, and as president of an association which had asked for reciprocity. Teachers, he said, were coming west to enable the farmers to cut their wisdom teeth, and the infant industries down East would foot the bill. The farmers desired to have all Canadian duties on farm products removed, so that the manufacturers would no longer be able to say that the farmers were protected.

The Minister's Address

Mr. Oliver said he believed that the farmers, when they asked for reciprocity last December, had little idea of the magnitude which the question would soon assume. No longer was the question confined to Canada. The United States and the United Kingdom were now both energetically discussing it. He accepted as a first principle of economics that taxation should be heavy on luxuries, and light on food stuffs. For every industry of every kind and description in Canada lived, moved and had its being absolutely and entirely upon the work of the initial producer and every legitimate interest in Canada depended on the initial producing industries, notably and above all others that of agriculture. The expansion of the farming industry depended upon the profit the farmer could make and, in turn, the profit he could make depended upon the market he could get. Upon that principle the Dominion government had taken its life in its hands. It had introduced the reciprocity agreement into Parliament and was prepared to press the question to a conclusion before the country. Mr. Oliver said he did not believe that men from the broad prairies of the West would ever make a demand upon the government for a policy of sectional interest.

Some of the leading millers had declared themselves against reciprocity. They had declared that reciprocity would injure their industry. If the objection of the millers was that they would have to bid more highly for the farmers' wheat, that, to his mind, was not an objection to the agreement either from the standpoint of the farmer or of the country at large.

Reciprocity and Trusts

It was stated, proceeded Mr. Oliver, that the agreement would bring Canada within the reach of the gigantic trusts of the United States. The growth of trusts was one of the new and important problems which civilization had produced and with which the people would have to deal. Mr. Oliver thought that Canada herself was doing fairly well in the matter of trusts. At the beginning of 1910 the Monetary Times, of Toronto, had published a list of mergers floated during 1909. There had been 10 such mergers and they had merged into those 10 combinations business enterprises which formerly had been distributed throughout 50 organizations. The capitalization of those 10 mergers into which the 50 original businesses had been condensed, had been arranged at \$195,000,000 divided into \$90,000,000 of common stock, \$35,000,000 of preferred stock and \$70,000,000 of bonds. While on the one hand 50 enterprises had been condensed into 10, contrariwise the nominal capital of those 50 enterprises had expanded at least 100 per cent. The bond issues of \$70,000,000 had served to pay for the actual value of the 50 different plants. The \$35,000,000 preferred stock had been issued to pay for the share capital that had been subscribed in the original 50 companies and the \$90,000,000 of common stock formed what was technically known

as a melon and was divided among the people who had furnished the actual money to take up the preferred stock and bonds.

Under the Law

That was, said Mr. Oliver, a perfectly legitimate transaction—under the law. Thus those mergers carried a load of two dollars for every dollar in them. The efforts of the men who paid the one dollar, but held the two dollars, was to secure such an arrangement as would give a profit on the two dollars instead of only on the one dollar.

It was precisely those men who were behind the anti-reciprocity agreement. Merger formation had continued in 1910, and today they had probably to deal with men holding from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of industrial stock. Through the newspapers they had learnt the details of the Canadian cement merger. Ten cement companies had been condensed into one. There had been issued \$11,000,000 of common stock, \$11,000,000 of preferred stock, and \$8,000,000 of bonds, in all \$30,000,000.

Such interests as those were illegitimate and piratical. Their operations had been called high finance. They represented predatory wealth. As all roads led to Rome, so all anti-reciprocity arguments led to the homes of the mergers in Montreal and Toronto.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

There is now sitting in London a conference representative of the various self-governing units of the British Empire. Britain is represented by the colonial secretary, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and other cabinet ministers will participate in the proceedings as matters which affect their particular departments come up for discussion. Canada has as her spokesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, by reason alike of his seniority, his international prestige and unique personality, is probably the outstanding figure of the conference. South Africa sends General Botha, late commander of the Boer forces and first premier of the Union; Australia, Mr. Fisher, originally a Scotch miner, who has risen to be leader of the labor party and premier of the Commonwealth, and New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, a progressive administrator and ardent Imperialist. Newfoundland also has a representative in Sir Edward Morris and various subordinate members of the cabinet of the Dominions are in attendance.

The constitution of the body thus composed is informal and its discussions are governed by no definite rules or limits. The subjects of the deliberations, however, embrace all matters which are of common concern to the citizens of the British Empire and therefore have necessarily a wide scope. Each Dominion is asked beforehand to submit a list of subjects of which it desires discussion. Canada is so satisfied with the present situation that she has made no suggestions, but New Zealand has set down a most ambitious list of problems for consideration. Africa and Australia are more moderate in their proposals. Underlying the various proposals can be traced a desire to bring into harmony the organizations of the various parts of the Empire, as, for example, by securing uniform laws about naturalization and marriage, uniform immigration regulations and co-operation in defence.

Declaration of London

There are not likely to be raised any vital and controversial questions of commercial policy, such as Imperial Preference, now that the British electorate has declared against it in three successive elections. The home government has seen fit to submit for the approval of the over-seas delegates, the Declaration of London, which is in point of fact an international agreement to change and regulate the existing rules of naval warfare. Certain critics in Britain have vigorously opposed it on the ground that it is disadvantageous to Britain as the leading naval power, but the conference has unanimously recommended its ratification.

Foreign Affairs

In connection with this discussion there has arisen the problem of the system of managing the foreign policy of the Empire and of the extent to which the statesmen

of the over-seas states should be consulted on questions which may concern the whole Empire. There is a feeling that since the Dominions are making a considerable contribution to the armament of the Empire, they should have some say in policies which may necessitate the use of these armaments. Sir Joseph Ward is the chief spokesman of a forward school which demands a permanent Imperial Council and fixed organization, but his proposals have met but little support. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the other hand, is content to leave the control of foreign affairs in general in the hands of the Imperial government with the reservation that Canada should be free to make her own commercial treaties and control her immigration laws, and Premiers Fisher and Botha take the same line to the great indignation of the British Tory press. At present the majority opinion seems to be that public sentiment in no British community is ripe for any advance from the existing informal organization.

Ministry of Imperial Affairs

Sooner or later however there will be evolved and proposed some definite scheme for the better management of affairs of common interest. The most feasible of all the various suggestions seems to be that the colonial office should be split up into two divisions, one for the Crown Colonies and the other for the self-governing Dominions, each with separate ministers. As a complementary step there should be created in each Dominion cabinet a ministry of imperial affairs. These five ministers would have as their business the discussion and investigation of the common problems of the Empire and would act as an advisory committee whose recommendations would have no executive force but would command serious weight with future conferences and the communities which they represent. Part of their duties would be to travel through various Dominions and visit Britain so that they might form a link of communication between the separate cabinets and be in a position to educate not only the statesmen but also the citizens of each country on imperial affairs. Public interest in common problems and responsibilities would be kept alive in a manner now impossible. But, apparently, at this conference no definite steps will be taken towards this end. The Dominions in the absence of any pressing danger see no necessity of derogating from their autonomy and any proposals for a definite scheme of organization must come from them rather than from the home government.

No Jingoism There

The results of the conference are likely to be satisfactory to all concerned and nothing but complete harmony is expected. Jingoism will find few friends at this council table and great will be the wrath of those zealous Imperialists who desire to unite everything and everybody in a hard and fast centralized tariff bound organization. An able and courageous Liberal government is in power at Westminster. General Botha must be deeply sensible of its generosity in South African matters. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no sympathy with rash Imperialism, and a Labor premier like Mr. Fisher can see few merits in the policy of Imperial Toryism. In such hands there is no danger of any rash or precipitate steps and the inhabitants of the Empire can rest assured that however pressing their domestic grievances may be the administration of the external affairs of the Empire is in safe and capable hands.

BIRD'S HILL PLOWING MATCH

A clear, warm day and a pleasant breeze made ideal weather conditions for the eleventh annual plowing match of the Bird's Hill Agricultural institute, rendering it the most successful match in the history of the association. The only drawback was the condition of the soil, which was heavy and rather sticky

on account of Saturday night's heavy rainfall. Consequently almost all the contestants finished outside of the time allowance, while in several fields heavy growth of sow thistles and French weed rendered it somewhat difficult to cover weeds completely.

The match was held on the farm of W. C. Matheson, in Springfield, just adjoining Wood's Siding, and attracted a field of seventeen entries, among whom were several of the most prominent plowers in the province.

List of Winners

The possible number of points in each class was one hundred, made up as follows: For straightness, 15 points; feering, 15 points; in and out at ends, 15 points; depth of furrow, 10 points; evenness of land, 15 points; finish, 15 points; and for covering weeds and stubble, 25 points.

The number of points obtained by different contestants was as follows, each competition having four prizes, if there were sufficient entries:

Class 1, boys sixteen years and under: J. MacBeth, 70; A. George, 67; W. Waugh, 66; E. Ponasky, 52. MacBeth wins the Eaton cup and watch or plow.

Class 2, boys twenty-three years and under: P. Hoddinot, 84½; F. Henderson, 84; B. George 78; J. Black, 75; A. Hamelin, 72. Hoddinot wins the grand sweepstakes cup and the Hudson's Bay Co. cup.

Class 3, men twenty-one and over: W. J. Harrison, the only entry, 70 points.

Class 4, sweepstakes, open to any plowman on the field, a member of the institute: won by P. Hoddinot.

Class 5, gangs: A. Studham, the only entry, 75 points.

Class 6, open championship: H. Bushnell, 82½; E. Garvin, 76½; R. W. Lumgair, 78; W. J. Smith, 69; and E. Franks, 68.

Special prizes of three and two dollars were awarded to J. Black and F. Henderson respectively for the best plow team on the field.

MANITOBA FAIR DATES

The Manitoba Agricultural society's summer fair dates as arranged for 1911 are as follows:

April 20, Roland.
During July—Souris 12-13, Morris 4, Emerson 6, Morden 45, St. Pierre 12, Minnedosa 20-21, Wawanesa 4, Hartney 6, Melita 7, Miami 4, Carman (Dufferin) 5-6, Carberry 7-8, Cypress River 7, Glenboro 1, Crystal City 19.

During August—Deloraine 1, Boissevain 2, Pilot Mound 3, Manitou 4, Elkhorn 1-2, Oak Lake 1, Gladstone 4, Dauphin 8-9, Roblin 10, Gilbert Plains 11, Miniota 1, Harding 2, Rapid City 3, Hamiota 4, Sanford 1, Swan Lake 4, Treherne 2, Russell 8, Shoal Lake 9, Birtle 10, Strathclair 11, MacGregor 9, Reston 8-9, Binsearth 2, Oak River 10, St. Vital 23-24.

September—Brokenhead 29-30, Giroux 27-28, Headingly 12 or 13, Kildonan 13-14, Ste. Rose du Lac 20.

October—Springfield 5, Kelwood 3, St. Jean 3, Stonewall 3-4, Woodlands No. 1 6, Rosburn 5.

SIR WILFRID HAS THROAT TROUBLE

London, June 12.—The Morning Post states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been ordered to remain indoors for a short period owing to having contracted throat trouble.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 14th, 1911

WANTED—THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

Hon. Frank Oliver, in the replies he has made to the Grain Growers' delegations which have waited upon him in Manitoba during the past week, has laid considerable emphasis upon the importance of all who favor the reciprocity pact sinking their other differences and uniting to secure the passage of the agreement.

In other words Mr. Oliver says that if an election is held prior to the ratification of the agreement, it is the duty of every believer in reciprocity to vote Liberal regardless of all other issues. This means that on the strength of the reciprocity agreement, the government is asking the people of Canada to place them in power for another four or five years with carte-blanche to do whatever they please on all other questions.

Mr. Oliver has hinted that if the government is given a new lease of power it may go further than it has yet done to meet the demands of the farmers of the West, but he is not authorized to make promises on behalf of the government and is careful not to go further than hints. This is on a par with the attitude of the minister of the interior when he tried to put the Grain Bill through the House of Commons just before the adjournment, and when he said that if the Opposition would allow the bill to go through provision **MIGHT** be made in the estimates for a sum of money to acquire or lease terminal elevators. Dr. Schaffner on that occasion "called the bluff" and said the Opposition would allow the bill to go through if the minister would **UNDERTAKE** that the money would be provided, and Mr. Oliver then had to back down.

With regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway, which the farmers of the West are unanimous in demanding should be both owned and operated by the government, Mr. Oliver last week said, "Better cinch the building of the railway before you divide in the question of operation." But if the government is given four more years of power it will during that period have time to complete the construction of the railway and dispose of it as it likes without permitting the people to have any say in the matter. The same applies to the increase of the British Preference and to the general tariff reductions which the Western people have asked for, and we do not consider it a fair proposition to ask the farmers to give the government another five years of power merely on the strength of the reciprocity agreement, and without having a definite understanding as to what the government is going to do about the rest of the farmers' platform. It is quite conceivable, especially in the province of Saskatchewan, that candidates will offer themselves who will support the reciprocity pact and the reduction of duties on agricultural implements and other manufactured articles, but who would in other respects support the Conservative party. It is up to the Liberals to announce their policy in definite and unmistakable terms.

GRAIN GROWERS ON THE JOB

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, addressed meetings last week in Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Virden on the reciprocity question. At each of these points the Grain Growers' Associations took advantage of the presence of the minister to reiterate the stand they took last summer when Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the West. The announcement is made that when the minister addresses meetings later on in Alberta and Saskatchewan he will also be

met by the Grain Growers' Associations at the points at which he delivers public addresses. The significance of this move on the part of the Grain Growers is that they have at last wakened up to the fact that if their interests are to be conserved by governments they will have to get next the powers that be themselves. It is a new departure in Canadian politics to have organizations of farmers present their views on economic questions to members of the government. As the farmers continue the good work they have commenced, so will public men pay attention to their demands. On another page of The Guide we give somewhat full reports of the cases presented by the Grain Growers at these points.

At Portage la Prairie the directors of the association interviewed the minister. The Grain Growers of Brandon called a general meeting of their association, prepared a resolution and presented it to the minister at a meeting arranged with him in the afternoon. We commend to our readers the address given by Mr. Johnston, the president of the association, both at the afternoon and evening meetings, as an accurate expression of the attitude taken by Western Grain Growers generally towards the reciprocity agreement. Representatives from some ten or twelve associations in the Virden district, to the number of upwards of fifty, met the minister at Virden and reiterated the demands made to the government last December and expressed their unqualified support of the reciprocity agreement.

The key note of these gatherings was disgust at the opposition to the passing of the reciprocity agreement and severe criticism of the source of this opposition.

MEET MR. BORDEN AT BRANDON

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have completed arrangements to present the views of the association to Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, at Brandon on June 20. Circulars have been issued to all the branches to send in delegates. These delegates will meet in the afternoon in the City Hall, Brandon, at 3 o'clock. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Grain Growers will be seized of the importance of making a demonstration to convince the leader of the Opposition that on the question of freer trade the Grain Growers are determined to stand by the attitude they have taken, regardless of any other issue. At the meeting of the directors to make preparations for this interview, Mr. J. W. Scallion, Honorary President of the association, was appointed to prepare a statement on the reciprocity question; J. S. Wood, vice-president, to deal with the tariff; R. M. Wilson with the meat trade and amendments to the Railway Act, and Peter Wright on the terminal elevator question. These papers will be submitted to the meeting at Brandon in the afternoon before they are presented to Mr. Borden, in order to receive the endorsement of the delegates.

This meeting is second in importance only to the delegation which met Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Grain Growers at that time built better than they knew. They made for themselves a reputation. That reputation can be very materially enhanced if they make as good a demonstration in Brandon on June 20. There are great issues at stake, the solution of which depends on the energy and unanimity with which the organizations of farmers continue to press for the reforms which they have demanded of the Dominion government.

When dealing with the customs duty, the Grain Growers, in addition to emphasizing the increase of the British Preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, should impress upon Mr. Borden the necessity of placing on the free list such articles as sugar, which every man, woman and child in Canada uses every day, and coal, iron and steel, which enter so largely into the raw material of manufacturers, and impress upon the gentleman the desire for a decisive answer to those demands.

JAS. J. HILL WELCOME

A writer in the Minneapolis Tribune who professes to be in the confidence of the associates of Jas. J. Hill, states that the Great Northern Railway magnate is planning the invasion of the Canadian West on a large scale and the building of branch lines to compete with the Canadian railways throughout the Western Provinces. More railways, and especially more competing railways, are badly needed in this country and we do not think the people of Western Canada will have any objection to J. J. Hill building all the railways he likes. His object no doubt is to secure traffic for his lines in the United States as well as on those to be built in Canada, but the people of the Canadian West need not trouble themselves about this, for both the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific have their lines into the United States, and traffic will not be secured by the Hill lines unless they handle the business more cheaply than the so-called Canadian roads. More competition between the Hill lines and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. will undoubtedly tend to reduce freight rates all round and the public will reap the benefit.

As far as the public are concerned it really makes little difference whether a line running through Canadian territory is owned by a Canadian or an American company, except that when a Canadian company builds a line it usually goes to the government for either a subsidy or a bond guarantee, or both, whereas J. J. Hill is in the habit of financing his undertakings himself. The capital expended on the construction of the Hill lines will be spent in Canada, the employees will live in Canada, and if the dividends go to the United States they might as well go there as to finance some of Mackenzie & Mann's South American enterprises.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, however, are not likely to suffer any serious loss by the invasion of their territory by the Hill road. We do not anticipate that there will be any cut throat competition between the rival lines, and the increase of settlement and the extension of the cultivated area of the Prairie Provinces will keep ahead of the railway construction for many years to come. Every new railway opens up new sections hitherto idle for want of a means of reaching the market, and so every new railway makes business for itself.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS

Both political parties evidently realize that the West will be the key to the situation at the next general election, and both parties are sending their orators through the West to endeavor to secure the support of the farmers who make up the bulk of the population of the Prairie Provinces. The object of the touring politicians is not to find out what the people want, but to convince them that their particular platform is what they really need. The farmers, however, through their own independent thought, and through the discussions which

have taken place in the local and provincial conventions, have a clear and definite idea as to what they believe will be for their own benefit and for the benefit of the country generally. Like the political parties, the organized farmers of Canada have their platform, which they announced to the world when they appeared in the halls of parliament at Ottawa on December 16 last, and they are not disposed to abandon their own platform for that of any political party, though if any political party chooses to adopt the platform of the farmers, they are welcome to do so, and can be sure of having the support of the farmers in carrying it out. At present, however, the platform of neither political party is acceptable to the farmers of the West. There are some things in the platforms of both parties of which the farmers approve, and others of which they disapprove, and if the people who take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country are wise they will, when the opportunity offers, break away from the old custom of electing tried and true party men, who will stick to their party no matter what happens, and choose as their representatives men who, if they belong to either party, will be ready to vote against it and help turn it out of power if it betrays the trust of the people.

The platforms of political parties, like those of railway trains, are often, it must be remembered, made to get in on and not to stand on, and too much reliance must not be placed on the promises of politicians, anxious to secure or to retain power. The Liberal party in 1896 got into power on a promise to entirely wipe out the protective element in the tariff and to impose customs duties only for the purpose of raising revenues. In this, the most important plank of their platform of 1893, the Liberal party has betrayed the confidence of the people. The betrayal would have been impossible if the followers of the government in the House of Commons had not meekly consented to the violation of the pledges on which they had been elected, and the only way in which the people can safeguard their interests while the law does not permit of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, is to elect men as their representatives who will refuse to continue to support their party when that party ceases to carry out its pledges. Both parties will be making plentiful promises during the next few weeks to the people of the West, and it will be the duty of the voters, when the time comes for the selecting of candidates to nominate no one who is not willing to sign a written pledge to support the farmers' platform.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The agricultural college year is ended and the students have gone back to the farm for six months of practical work before continuing their studies again in the fall. The agricultural college is an outgrowth of a realization that agriculture is a profession, success in which can only be attained by hard work and study. The history of past centuries shows that the people who have produced the food for the world have been exploited more than any other class. They were kept in subjection politically by heavy taxation and lack of educational facilities. In those days the idle class who exploited the laborers held all power and were at the top of the social and political ladder. The dignity of idleness was supreme. In the past half-century the dignity of labor has been recognized—because of education. Today the farmer is coming into his own more rapidly than ever. The chief factor in this evolution is the spread of information. Schools are free now and open to all. Newspapers are very cheap, books on every available subject are easy of access, telephones and telegraphs bring people closer together,

postal services are vastly improved, transportation is more rapid and cheaper. Each of these advances has played a part in the general educational uplift and the consequent democratization of our institutions. Despite this wonderful progress there is still a tremendous lack due largely to the apathy of the public upon educational matters. The boys and girls on the farms today have not the facilities afforded in the cities and towns. The country schools, frequently with an inexperienced teacher, instructing pupils of several grades and with very meagre equipment, cannot hope to compete with the highly specialized city schools where the most experienced and efficient teachers are employed and every equipment known to modern thought is provided. In the big cities great libraries provide free access to the best books of all ages, all the current magazines and newspapers. The postal service is such that from two to five mails are delivered daily. There are private institutions at which various studies may be followed and recreations may be enjoyed, while the world's leading lecturers are to be heard as well as the leading people in all lines of intellectual achievement. In fact there is a surfeit of opportunity in the cities and a decided lack in the country. On the other hand the cities have drawbacks numerous and serious. The huddling of people together in large cities is directly opposed to natural development, but this will be dealt with again. What is to be done to extend to the country boys and girls as well as to their parents, a portion of the educational advantages enjoyed in the city? True they are coming, but far, far too slowly. The parents of the present generation should give up the antiquated notion that what was good enough for them is good enough for their children. Nothing in the way of schools can possibly be too good. The rural school is the only single institution in which all the people of the community have a common interest. Possibly that may account somewhat for its drawbacks. Every parent is in duty bound to his children to see that the teacher in the school is the BEST and not the CHEAPEST that can be procured, and to see also that the schoolhouse is at least a decent building and not one that the children will despise. There must be co-operation among parents, children and teacher to make a rural school a success. The training of the agricultural colleges must be brought closer to the people. One college in a province is utterly inadequate to provide agricultural education for the farm boys and girls. Agricultural high schools such as are being built throughout rural United States and such as are planned for Alberta will reach more of the boys and girls. The mere handful that attend the agricultural college is far too small a percentage of the rural youth to be enjoying the invaluable blessings of education. Good reading matter is a most powerful factor in developing the youthful mind and in moulding character, as well as in providing practical information for practical use. No farmer of these days can hope to keep abreast of the times without reading and studying the work accomplished by others in his line. Every farmer should have a library, no matter how small, of carefully selected books, dealing directly with his own work. Even the free reports published by the various governments contain much valuable information. The improvement of the postal service and the inauguration of rural mail delivery will be a great boon to the rural dwellers. Undoubtedly there are many handicaps under which the people of the country labor, and they are very much discriminated against in legislation. But even in the face of all this, all thinking people must admit that there is much that the farmers and their families can do for themselves to improve conditions. There must be continual progress towards better

farming, better business methods and a better mode of living. Nothing can hasten the progress along these lines more rapidly than proper educational facilities.

LEND THE GUIDE A HAND

We make no apology in appealing to the friends of The Guide to assist us in securing a large number of new readers of this paper. Owing to the fearless way in which The Guide has exposed and attacked certain interests which are making huge fortunes at the expense of the farmers, a number of large concerns which otherwise would have made use of our advertising columns have withdrawn or refused their patronage, and The Guide as a result has lost a large amount of revenue. An attempt is being made by this means to crush The Guide, but we are confident that our friends will rally round us and enable us to continue the fight for the farmers' cause.

They can do this best by helping to increase the circulation of The Guide. The subscription price does not pay the cost of printing this paper, but as the circulation increases, advertising space becomes more valuable, and an addition of 10,000 to our subscription list will place us head and shoulders above any competitors, and give us a revenue which would make The Guide self-supporting, and enable us to still further increase its value to our readers. Everyone who believes in The Guide and the cause it advocates should be interested in not only ensuring its future but also in having it read by every farmer in the West. A new reader of The Guide should mean a new member for the Grain Growers' Association or the U.F.A., and a new member for the association should mean a new reader of The Guide. To encourage new subscribers we are offering The Guide from now until the end of the year for 40 cents, and we trust our friends will bring this exceptional opportunity to the notice of their neighbors and secure as many new subscribers as possible.

The Portage la Prairie Grain Growers, in the address they presented to Hon. Frank Oliver last week, said:

"We do not desire any change in our relationship with Great Britain that would have a tendency to increase the cost of food to the people of Great Britain. In other words we think the farmers of Western Canada are too prosperous to require that the poor people and laboring classes of Great Britain should be taxed higher for their food in our interests."

This expression is thoroughly consistent with the demand of the farming community for relief from the tariff exactions under which they suffer, and it is at the same time the truest kind of patriotism—a patriotism that has regard for the welfare of one's fellow citizens. The selfish manufacturing interests that desire to tax the general public in order that they may become richer, may not understand this kind of patriotism, but it nevertheless represents the sentiment of the farming community of Canada.

Certain patriots are endeavoring to prove that because King Edward and King George raised beards every loyal man in the British Empire should do the same. This is the first time that we knew that there was any close connection between loyalty and whiskers. However, we are willing to admit that there is just as much sense in this suggestion as there is in the claim that reciprocity with the United States will breed disloyalty.

True Free Trade

By HENRY GEORGE

NOTE:—We here publish a chapter on "True Free Trade," from "Protection or Free Trade" published by Henry George in 1886.

In this chapter the author sets forth the idea that all men have an equal right to the enjoyment of natural elements, air, sunshine, water and land, and contends that the whole community should regain its right to the benefits accruing from the use of the land by the levying of a tax on the value of land, which would really be a rent paid by the owner to the public, and which would abundantly suffice to meet all public expenditures, thus relieving the people of all other taxation. Whether or not we agree with his conclusions, the arguments advanced by Henry George are well worthy of the most careful study and consideration.

"Come with me," said Richard Cobden as John Bright turned heart-stricken from a newly-made grave. "There are in England women and children dying with hunger—with hunger made by the laws. Come with me and we will not rest until we repeal those laws."

In this spirit the free trade movement waxed and grew, arousing an enthusiasm that no mere fiscal reform could have aroused. And, entrenched though it was by restricted suffrage and rotten boroughs and aristocratic privilege, protection was overthrown in Great Britain.

And—there is hunger in Great Britain still, and women and children yet die of it.

But this is not the failure of free trade. When protection had been abolished and a revenue tariff substituted for a protective tariff, free trade had won only an outpost. That women and children still die of hunger in Great Britain arises from the failure of the reformers to go on. Free trade has not yet been tried in Great Britain. Free trade in its fullness and entirety would indeed abolish hunger.

This we may now see.

Our inquiry has shown that the reason why the abolition of protection, greatly as it would increase the production of wealth, can accomplish no permanent benefit for the laboring class, is that, so long as the land on which all must live is made the property of some, increase of productive power can only increase the tribute which those who own the land can demand for its use.

Property in Land

So long as land is held to be the individual property of but a portion of its inhabitants, no possible increase of productive power, even if it went to the length of abolishing the necessity of labor, and no imaginable increase of wealth, even though it poured down from heaven or gushed up from the bowels of the earth, could improve the condition of those who possess only the power of labor. The greatest imaginable increase of wealth could only intensify in the greatest imaginable degree the phenomena which we are familiar with as "over-production"—could only reduce the laboring class to universal pauperism.

Thus it is that to make the abolition of protection or any other reform beneficial to the working class we must abolish the inequality of legal rights to land and restore to all their natural and equal rights in the common heritage.

How can this be done?

Division Impracticable

Consider for a moment precisely what it is that needs to be done, for it is here that confusion sometimes arises. To secure to each of the people of a country his equal right to the land of that country does not mean to secure to each an equal piece of land. Save in an extremely primitive society where population was sparse, the division of labor had made little progress, and family groups lived and worked in common, a division of land into anything like equal pieces would indeed be impracticable. In a state of society such as exists in civilized countries today it would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to make an equal division of land. Nor would one such division suffice. With the first division the difficulty would only begin. Where population is increasing and its centres are constantly changing; where different vocations make different uses of land and require different qualities and amounts of it; where improvements and discoveries and inventions are constantly bringing out new uses and changing relative values; a division that should be equal today would soon become very unequal, and to maintain equality a redivision every year would be necessary.

But to make a redivision every year or

to treat land as common, where no one could claim the exclusive use of any particular piece would be practicable only where men lived in movable tents and made no permanent improvements and would effectually prevent any advance beyond such a state. No one would sow a crop or build a house or open a mine or plant an orchard or cut a drain so long as any one else could come in and turn him out of the land in which or on which such improvements must be fixed. Thus it is absolutely necessary to the proper use and improvement of land that society should secure to the user and improver safe possession.

This point is constantly raised by those who resent any questioning of our present treatment of land. They seek to befog the issue by persistently treating every proposition to secure equal rights to land as though it were a proposition to secure

improver to pay him for the privilege of making improvements, and in many cases it enables him to confiscate the improvements.

Men Have Equal Rights

Here are two simple principles, both of which are self-evident:

1. That all men have equal rights to the use and enjoyment of the elements provided by Nature.

2. That each man has an exclusive right to the use and enjoyment of what is produced by his own labor.

There is no conflict between these principles. On the contrary, they are correlative. To secure fully the individual right of property in the produce of labor, we must treat the elements of Nature as common property. If any one could claim the sunlight as his property and could compel me to pay him for

being used in the secure possession of those using it and leave land now unused to be taken possession of by those who wish to make use of it on condition that those who thus hold land shall pay to the community a fair rent for the exclusive privilege they enjoy—that is to say, a rent based on the value of the privilege the individual receives from the community in being accorded the exclusive use of this much of the common property and which should have no reference to any improvement he had made in or on it, or any profit due to the use of his labor and capital. In this way all would be placed upon an equality in regard to the use and enjoyment of those natural elements which are clearly the common heritage, and that value which attaches to land, not because of what the individual user does, but because of the growth of the community would accrue to the community and could be used for purposes of common benefit. As Herbert Spencer has said of it:

Such a doctrine is consistent with the highest state of civilization; may be carried out without involving a community of goods, and need cause no very serious revolution in existing arrangements. The change required would be simply a change of landlords. Separate ownership would be the joint-stock ownership of the public. Instead of being in possession of individuals, the country would be held by the great corporate body—society. . . . A state of things so ordered would be in perfect harmony with the moral law. Under it all men would be equally landlords, all men would be alike free to become tenants. Clearly, therefore, on such a system the earth might be inclosed, occupied and cultivated, in entire subordination to the law of equal freedom."

No Serious Revolution

That this simple change would, as Mr. Spencer says, involve no serious revolution in existing arrangements is in many cases not perceived by those who think of it for the first time. It is sometimes said that while this principle is manifestly just and while it would be easy to apply it to a new country just being settled, it would be exceedingly difficult to apply it to an already settled country where land had already been divided as private property, since, in such a country, to take possession of the land as common property and let it out to individuals would involve a sudden revolution of the greatest magnitude.

The objection, however, is founded upon the mistaken idea that it is necessary to do everything at once. But it often happens that a precipice we could not hope to climb and that we might well despair of making a ladder long enough and strong enough to scale, may be surmounted by a gentle road. And there is, in this case, a gentle road open to us which will lead us so far that the rest will be but an easy step. To make land virtually the common property of the whole people and to appropriate ground rent for public use, there is a much simpler and easier way than that of formally assuming the ownership of land and proceeding to rent it out in lots—a way that involves no shock, that will conform to present customs and that, instead of requiring a great increase of governmental machinery, will permit of a great simplification of governmental machinery.

In every well developed community large sums are needed for common purposes and the sums thus needed increase with social growth, not merely in amount but proportionately, since social progress tends steadily to devolve on the community as a whole, functions which, in a ruder state, are discharged by individuals.

Now, while people are not used to paying rent to government, they are used to paying taxes to government. Some of these taxes are levied upon personal or movable property; some upon occupations or businesses or persons (as in the case of income taxes which are in reality taxes on persons according to income); some upon the transportation or exchange of

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HON. WM. PATERSON, minister of customs, and HON. W. S. FIELDING, minister of finance, Canada's representatives in the United States Reciprocity negotiations

an equal division of land and attempt to defend private property in land by setting forth the necessity of securing safe possession to the improver. But the two things are essentially different.

In the first place, equal rights to land could not be secured by the equal division of land, and in the second place it is not necessary to make land the private property of individuals in order to secure to improvers that safe possession of their improvements that is needed to induce men to make improvements. On the contrary, private property in land, as we may see in any country where it exists, enables mere dogs in the manger to levy blackmail upon improvers. It enables the mere owner of land to compel the

the agency of the sun in the growth of the crops I had planted, it would necessarily lessen my right of property in the produce of my labor. And conversely, where everyone is secured the full right of property in the produce of his labor, no one can have any right of property in what is not the produce of labor.

No matter how complex the industrial organization, nor how highly developed the situation, there is no real difficulty in carrying out these principles. All we have to do is to treat the land as the joint property of the whole people just as a railway is treated as the joint property of many shareholders or as a ship is treated as the joint property of several owners. In other words, we can leave land now

Good Road Building

Good roads have become a necessity in the West. The rapid development of the country along agricultural lines demands good roads for quick transportation. The days of the ox-cart are gone, and even the horse is giving place to vehicles propelled by motor power; thus the demand for good highways in the West is imperative.

There are approximately ten miles of wagon roads in America to each mile of railway. No one knows exactly what a mile of railway costs, but it is stated by many authorities to average about \$35,000 per mile, exclusive of right-of-way and station grounds, but including buildings and equipment.

A good macadam road costs approximately \$7,000 for a double-track, that is, a road sixteen feet wide, so that two vehicles can readily pass at once. However, there is no urgent necessity for double-track wagon roads in the country, at least not so much as there is for double-track railways. A single-track macadam road would therefore cost \$3,500 a mile. The ratio of cost of a single-track railway to a single-track macadam road would be therefore ten to one. Consequently, since the mileage ratio of railways to roads is exactly reverse, it would cost no more to pave every road in America than it has already cost to build all railways.

The West cannot look for roads such as the older countries have, at least for many years to come. However, much could be done to improve the present condition of the roads and at no such figures as quoted above. Yearly the farmers are losing large sums of money through the present condition of the highways. A practical engineer of the West gives the following figures showing how much an ordinary municipality loses each year because of bad roads:

Some Statistics

"A farmer in loading a car (1,000 bushels) of wheat hauls a distance of eight miles over the average road of the province. He finds 50 bushels a sufficient load, and one load per day all he can haul. It requires twenty loads to fill a car. At \$4.50 per load it costs him \$90.00. With good roads he can double his load and save \$45.00 in loading one car. If he farms a half section he will probably load three such cars a year, and his loss will be \$135. Add to this loss of time, extra wear and tear of harness and vehicles, extra feed and injury to animals, and your own annoyance and discomfort during the year \$65. Now we have a loss of \$200. In the standard municipality there are 648 half sections. Allow 148 for non-residents and you have 500 farms, or a loss of \$100,000 a municipality. If you think this sum is large, divide it by two and you will have a loss of \$50,000 per year. Bear in mind now that this is an absolute loss. Now a council to tax you to the limit, supposing every part of the municipality is taxable, has not the power to tax

you to nearly this amount. To overcome this I say borrow money, make good roads and enjoy them. Good roads save time, add to your comfort, add to the value of your property, and make life worth living."

Many people will have the opinion that the figures given above are rather large in estimating the average loss to a municipality yearly through bad roads. It cannot be denied, however, that the loss is indeed great.

During the past, the system that has been in vogue for the purpose of making good roads has been statute labor. However, there has been a general feeling among various municipalities that a better system could be put into practice. In regard to statute labor, Colonel Ivens, reeve of Wallace, said the following before the Good Roads Associa-

tion held in Winnipeg in July, 1910: "I represent one of these benighted municipalities that still believe in statute labor. We did abolish it some years ago, and we found a good deal of difficulty in getting contractors to do the work satisfactorily, and we went back to the statute labor system again, and we do most of our work now, with the exception of any particularly large job, by a mixture of statute labor and teams hired by the day, but we abolished altogether the old system of doing statute labor. It wasn't so much the statute labor system that was to blame as the way that system was carried out. At one time our pathmasters were not paid at all; they simply told so-and-so to go here, and so-and-so to go somewhere else, and they went there and laid under the wagons and went to sleep, as a general rule; but for several years past we have been paying our pathmasters. We pay them three dollars a day to stay there and keep their gangs working properly, provided they have not less than six teams working. If they have less than six teams, we don't pay them unless they take out their own team and work themselves, and then they get the ordinary rate of pay of forty cents an hour. We find that system works very well. The position of our municipality is very different altogether from the flat land in the neighborhood of Winnipeg and other parts of the province. Our land is rolling, and the principal part of the work up to the present time has been making grades through the sloughs. I am glad to say that we are getting somewhere near the end of that now."

building Mr. McGillivray, highway commissioner for Manitoba, one of the best authorities on good road making in the West, has the following to say:

Earth Roads

"The style of road to be adopted will depend considerably on the prevailing conditions of the locality over which it is to traverse. There is no doubt that in this province, for some time to come, the earth road will be the most common type. This class of road provides splendid accommodation for light traffic in dry weather when properly built and cared for, but during spring and wet seasons they are very deficient in the important requisite of hardness, and are almost impassable. In the construction of earth roads, drainage is of primary importance; in fact, without it, it is impossible to keep them in a serviceable condition. Good drainage is the first requirement of all good roads, and an earth road is the foundation of them all. Side drains must be made continuous to proper outlets and sufficiently large to adequately carry off all the water that may be collected in them during freshets and wet seasons. The earth grade should be properly crowned by giving it a fall at the least of one (1) inch to the foot, from the centre to the sides; no shoulders or ridges should be left along the sides of the grade that will hinder the water from having free access to the side ditches. Tile drains are of immense importance where roads are built across springy ground or soil of a retentive nature. They keep an excess of water from accumulating in the sub-soil, and permit the roads to dry up more quickly in the spring, thereby leaving them less liable to "break up."

Height of Road

"The height of a newly-constructed road depends in a measure on the conditions of the soil that forms the grade and to the fall obtainable in the side ditches. Where the soil is heavy and sticky, it is generally found that the surrounding country is flat, and difficulty may be experienced in securing sufficient fall for the drains. Across such places the grade should be kept high, being at least three (3) feet above the ground level, so as to keep the water level as far below the surface of the road as possible.

Width of Roads

"Leading highways should have a roadway of eighteen (18) feet in width, and nearer cities and towns this might well be increased to twenty-two (22) feet, while a width of sixteen (16) feet will be found sufficient on side roads in the country, where traffic is somewhat lighter. While the maintenance of wider roads will be found more expensive than that of narrower ones, on account of the earth sides flattening out and being cut up by traffic, it is desirable that sufficient width should be



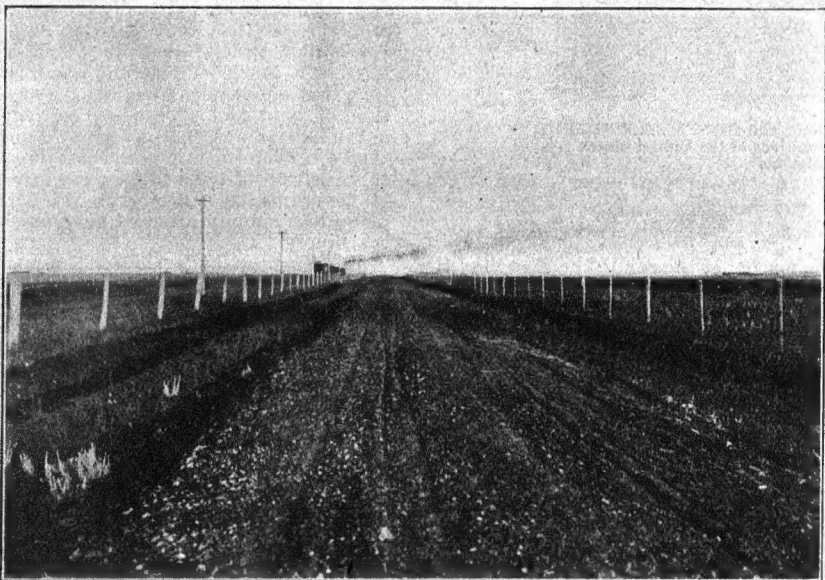
A good road in the Municipality of Springfield in the vicinity of Winnipeg, well kept by a split-log drag by Geo. Miller Jr., winning First Prize in that municipality in the Split-log Drag Competition

tion held in Winnipeg in July, 1910:

"I represent one of these benighted municipalities that still believe in statute labor. We did abolish it some years ago, and we found a good deal of difficulty in getting contractors to do the work satisfactorily, and we went back to the statute labor system again, and we do most of our work now, with the exception of any particularly large job, by a mixture of statute labor and teams hired by the day, but we abolished altogether the old system of doing statute labor. It wasn't so much the statute labor system that was to blame as the way that system was carried out. At one time our pathmasters were not paid at all; they simply told so-and-so to go here, and so-and-so to go somewhere else, and they went there and laid under the wagons and went to

sleep, as a general rule; but for several years past we have been paying our pathmasters. We pay them three dollars a day to stay there and keep their gangs working properly, provided they have not less than six teams working. If they have less than six teams, we don't pay them unless they take out their own team and work themselves, and then they get the ordinary rate of pay of forty cents an hour. We find that system works very well. The position of our municipality is very different altogether from the flat land in the neighborhood of Winnipeg and other parts of the province. Our land is rolling, and the principal part of the work up to the present time has been making grades through the sloughs. I am glad to say that we are getting somewhere near the end of that now."

There are many theories advanced as to what makes the best road for the country. Unfortunately, the character of the soil and geography of the country in the West is not uniform, and roads that would suit in one section of the country would not be applicable to another. In the matter of good road



Road in Municipality of Rosser, kept in condition with split-log drag. Won First Prize in the competition by John Taylor



Split-log drag kept this road well rainproof but was neglected after a rain and was soon in poor condition. Drag would have removed ruts

maintained to secure the safety of travel upon them and provide ample room for the passing of vehicles. A great mistake has been made throughout this province in having roads built too narrow and allowing the side ditches to encroach too near the centre of the road allowance where the road proper should be built; in many places, where necessity demands the widening of such roads, it will be found that the cost of so doing will be equal to, if not more than, the original cost of the road would have been if it had been properly done at first. A distance of twenty-six (26) feet should be left between the inside edges of the ditches. This will be sufficient width in most places upon which to build a proper road grade. It is not advisable to have them a very much greater distance apart than this, as the practice of farmers and others is to drive on this berm, where possible, and the consequence is that deep ruts and trenches are formed by the wheels, which not only absolutely prevent the water from escaping into the ditches, but retain it against the road dump, by which it is absorbed to the detriment and injury of the road.

Good Drainage

"Water is destructive to any road, and especially to an earth road; therefore that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. With good drainage established in building the road, and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of this province could be maintained in a much higher state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably lower cost. Little breaks in the roads, caused by rain or by heavy loads passing over them, if not repaired immediately, will grow into mud-holes, especially in the spring, and these mud-holes soon develop into an almost impassable mire.

It is to be hoped that all leading roads subjected to heavy traffic in this country can be macadamized, gravelled or otherwise improved in the near future; the time saved in travelling, the decreased wear and tear of vehicles, the increased weight of loads that can be hauled, with a great saving on horses and the comfort and pleasure derived by the users, will soon compensate them for the increased expenditure in making these roads fit for travel in all kinds and conditions of weather. It has been said, and is a truism, "that the cheapest road is never the best road, but that the best road is always the cheapest."

Gravel Roads

"It is of the greatest importance before placing gravel upon a road, to see that the road-bed is properly drained. The ditches should be cleaned and graded to proper outlets. The earth surface should be made the required width and well crowned, and culverts placed under the grade in the low places, between the ridges, wherever these are necessary. Rolling the earth surface before placing the gravel on it will prove beneficial. It is an extravagant waste of time and money to place gravel on a surface that has not been crowned and properly drained, for it will soon be cut up and lost sight of. It would be much better and of more permanent value to the road to put the money and energy in draining and grading up such a place.

An effort should be made to have the road grade as straight and as near the centre of the road allowance as possible, that the road when finished may be pleasing to the eye and have a uniformity of construction throughout. The gravel should be placed on the road in layers not exceeding four (4) inches in depth, and spread to a width of seven (7) feet. Each layer should be rolled before the succeeding one is placed on it. If it is the intention to allow the gravel to be packed and consolidated by traffic, it should be placed as above-mentioned about four (4) inches deep and seven (7) feet wide. When this is thoroughly packed, as it will probably be in the course of a few months time — depending, of course, upon the amount of traffic upon it—a similar amount should be added, which in due time would receive the same consolidation, and so on until the requisite depth is obtained. The gravel should not be dumped in loose piles

along the centre of the road, to be kicked about by horses' hoofs and wasted, and avoided by people desiring to use the road, but should be spread evenly, so as to induce traffic to come upon it and consolidate it as soon as possible.

Macadam

"It will often pay to import a broken stone by rail for road metal for roads near cities and towns where traffic is the heaviest, building up the country as far as the cost of teaming the stone will permit. It is absolutely essential in the construction of this style of road that the earth surface be rolled and compacted before the broken stone is spread thereon. It is not enough that the roadway shall be graded with reasonable care; the surface upon which the broken stone is to be placed must be hard, smooth and carefully crowned. If the foundation is not hard and well drained, the stones will be pressed into it and wasted; if not crowned, an unnecessary amount of stone will be used. When the road-bed is firm, well-drained

and not likely to be affected by groundwater, it will always afford a firm foundation for the broken stone, the thickness of which can be made about four inches, the minimum for good construction. The offices of the broken stone are to endure the friction caused by traffic and to shed the water from the road proper to the side ditches.

In most cases it will be found desirable to make the thickness of the stone surface six (6) inches thick at the centre and four (4) inches at the sides and the width ten (10) feet. The stone should be graded before being placed on the road, the largest being placed on the bottom course. The bottom course should consist of pieces ranging in size from one and one-quarter inches to two inches in their dimension, and the top course from half an inch to one and one-quarter inches. Two inches is the minimum depth and six inches the maximum depth that can be rolled properly at one time; and as it is customary to lay the stone in two courses, a depth ranging between two inches and six inches, that will give the required

thickness when completed, should be selected for each course.

"When broken stone is spread loosely, as on a roadway before it is rolled, the voids aggregate about forty or fifty per cent. of the volume of the layer or course. The roller passing back and forth over this consolidates it, and a large percentage of the voids is eliminated. To secure a finished roadway six inches thick, about eight and one-half inches of loose stone, not reckoning the binder, is necessary. This is in part due to the unavoidable forcing of the stone to a slight extent into the foundation."

The binder, or matrix, as it is sometimes called, consists of screenings ranging from dust to pieces of stone half an inch in diameter. No more of this should be used than is necessary to fill the voids and just cover the upper course of stone. It must be remembered that broken stone is used in order to form a compact mass. The sides of the stone should come together, the angular corners interlocking with

Continued on Page 24



10¢
EVERYWHERE

GREAT WEST

CUT PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

ELECT INDEPENDENTS

Editor, Guide:—Haven't we had about enough epistles showing how the farmer bears the greatest part of the burden necessary to run this country and also to make the millionaires? It has been proved conclusively and only the narrow-minded and those with axes to grind dare contradict it. We hear a lot of how the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is going to lower the price the farmer gets for his beef, butter and eggs. I think this is more of the manufacturers' moonshine, because, in the first place, can't we raise beef cheaper than the U. S. farmer and, secondly, don't we export beef? With regard to butter and eggs, it may possibly reduce these a fraction, but it is a matter of penny wise and pound foolish if we oppose it on this score. Surely we are clear-minded enough to sacrifice a cent in order to gain the dollar. But this is not what I meant to write about. Let us stop this talk of the poor burdened farmer for the present and set to work to right matters ourselves. The farmer has been to the government and nothing much is doing, so now let us make the government come to the farmer. How can this be done? Let us take a glance at the Trades Unions in Great Britain. What have they done? In the present parliament they have forty-two representatives. Now if they can afford to send forty-two, surely the farmers of Canada can send forty-two, and this would probably put the balance of power in the farmers' hands. Surely the farmer never had opportunity knock more determinedly at his door. The manufacturer is an enterprising man and consequently never lets an opportunity pass, but the farmer is built differently. He must waste valuable time arguing over it, and time that costs the farmers thousands of dollars. So let us now get into politics—not party politics, as party politics has been and is the curse of every civilized nation—but go into politics independently. For instance, let us now prepare for the next Dominion election, and all the branches of the G. G. A. in each and every constituency send delegates to a meeting in their own constituency and appoint a bona fide farmer to run at the next election; pledge him to support the farmers and pledge the farmers to support him on the polling day. We would have some fine three-cornered fights and, personally, I think the farmer would win out. Don't let our farmer member have to support himself; let each farmer give \$5 a year towards his expenses, etc., and also for a man to take his place on the farm when he is away. We don't want men who are independent of their farms; the men we want are those men who get their livelihood solely from the farm, and they would then stick to the farmers.

T. M. NEWTON.

Minnedosa, Man.

HARD ON THE GOVERNMENT

Editor, Guide:—At present one set of citizens are helped by the laws to plunder another set. It will be a great year for agriculturists if the reciprocity agreement with the States and the terminal elevator bill are both passed this session. With respect to your remarks about the grant of \$35,000,000 to the Canadian Northern to build 1,000 miles of railway to fill the gap of that railway between Quebec and Port Arthur, and only \$2,000,000 for the Hudson's Bay railway, the grant to the Canadian Northern is merely a guarantee to enable the company to borrow at 3½ per cent, and does not take a dollar out of the Dominion treasury;

besides the government has a lien on the railway and it makes the Intercolonial (which I notice has a surplus over expenses this year) part of an Atlantic-Pacific line and will give it the chance, when the 1,000 miles are built, of becoming a valuable Dominion asset. The \$2,000,000 to the Hudson's Bay railway comes out of the Dominion treasury, and I defy any contractor, working at one end with all his preparation to make, to spend more than the above amount in the first year. "Ce n'est que le premier pas que coûte." The first step is now taken and nothing can now stop the work. I think you are too hard on the government. There will be endless difficulty in passing any measure whatever for the benefit of the Canadian farmers through the obstruction tactics of the Conservatives. We are having a sample of it just now at Ottawa in their obstruction of the reciprocity agreement. I would strongly urge on newspapers like yours to press for a "closure" bill. Without this there will be endless delay in passing measures for the relief of the farmer. I would like to put before you an historical parallel. In 1840 when Cobden, Bright and Villiers started the campaign to repeal the corn laws in the



Seeding Barley on farm of W. F. Miller, three miles north of Portage la Prairie, Man.

first place and eventually abolish the tariff on industrial production and raw material, the Whigs were apathetic. In fact we learn from the "Greville Memoirs" that Lord Melbourne who was then Whig prime minister, said that he would be damned if he would repeal the corn laws, yet in six years they were repealed although the repeal did not become operative till the 1st of January, 1847, and by 1860 most of the other duties were abolished; say twenty years since the first start. In 1905 the Liberals of Canada were just as apathetic on the tariff as the Whigs of Great Britain were in 1840. About five or six years ago the manufacturers approached the government asking for a higher tariff. Sir Wilfrid, acting with caution, appointed a travelling commission to go through the Dominion to take evidence. I remember when the Western farmers gave evidence in favor of reduction, they were always staggered by the question frequently put by the commission: "How do you propose to raise revenue?" There is no doubt that the evidence given by the farmer prevented any advance; the new tariff was found to be practically the same as the old, there were a few trifling reductions on farmers' supplies. The farmers, as a body, began to think over this question of revenue and they did not take long to find out that for one dollar paid by the farmer through the tariff he paid not less than three dollars to the manufacturers, and the only conclusion they could come to was a declaration to raise the necessary revenue by direct taxation. Many other interests have been discovered besides the manufacturers who prey on

the farmers by extortionate profits—railways, private elevator companies and perhaps Winnipeg grain dealers. Where, for example, do the ten cents difference between Winnipeg and Minneapolis prices go to? The Winnipeg dealers say that their prices are governed by Liverpool. Are the Minneapolis prices not also governed by Liverpool? The ten cents probably disappear into the pockets of the Winnipeg dealers. If so, no wonder that two-thirds of the Winnipeg Board of Trade are against reciprocity. All the questions affecting farmers' profits are now in the open and it is only a question of time when all the farmers' grievances will be remedied. Meanwhile the Liberal government is making progress; but they should not, in my opinion, be frustrated. It will be a great thing for Canada if the great economic changes advocated by the farmers should be carried on a cry for justice. I do not remember any great economic change being made in the other countries except on the cry of starvation or the high cost of living. No one need starve in Canada but the farmers are determined to have justice.

T. B. L.

Mannville, Alta.

WITH AN AXE

Editor, Guide:—The yell of political fanatics that "The Grain Growers' Guide is a Liberal campaign sheet" is about the limit. It seems that the political parties don't take kindly to the hard blows our Guide deals right and left. I noticed Hon. Walter Scott had a grievance against you not long ago, so it seems others beside Conservatives resent the truth. I would suggest to any sane farmers who regard The Guide as a Liberal sheet to get the joint opinion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, and Hon. Walter Scott. If we are to believe our senses, these men, and every other professional Liberal politician, hate The Guide and fear its powerful blows more than they fear the combined Tory journalism of the West. The Guide's power lies in its fearless voicing of what the vigorous thousands scattered over the West are thinking day by day. No voice as insistent and fearless as The

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

protective tariff and a bunch of combines and trusts in the East.

I am in favor of reciprocity but it only touches the edges of protection so we must keep hammering away at whatever government we have until we elect a better one. Let us take our example from our opponents and unite, organize, and fight them to a finish. They have the financial backing while we have the votes, and in the long run votes should win, and in winning our financial condition should improve.

I subscribe for several papers but when renewing time comes around we farmers and workers should stand by the honest and fearless variety that is staying with the farmer through adversity. The Guide is one of the best.

F. C. C. ANDREWS.

Nanton, Alta.

C. P. R. TAX QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—One can only feel after all that the decision of the privy council in sustaining the tax exemption of the C. P. R. has done the twin provinces a good service in rudely awakening the people to the fact that in relying on these taxes they were but living in a "fools' paradise." Many school districts have for years been relying on the payment of C. P. R. taxes, accumulating arrears in their books that only show a false asset, while other taxpayers have had the whole burden of the schools to carry. Now that we know where the case really stands we can work for a change. The question is whether the agreement of the C. P. R. can be cancelled without the consent of the railway company. We all know that it was never intended that the C. P. R. should have the unique privilege of remaining untaxed for half a century, and what is more, probably the C. P. R. never knew they possessed this singular good fortune until recent years when they began to see what they could read into the law. If, however, abrogation can be successfully pressed, there could be no moral wrong in taking away from the C. P. R. a right that they never knew they held until recently, when the exercising of that right is producing great hardship and hindering settlement.

If cancellation or modification of the terms of that agreement cannot be obtained unconditionally, then I hold that, as it was an Eastern blunder that is working this havoc in the West, it is the duty of the Federal government to come to an agreement with the C. P. R. to end this great injustice and to give that company notice of its intention to end the agreement on terms to be fixed by a commission. Even the great C. P. R. can possibly see the wisdom of accepting a reasonable offer when the Federal government would have the power of refusing applications for railway extensions in the future that it would not care to see frustrated.

E. WAINWRIGHT.

Borden, Sask.

Strassburg, Sask.

DAVID ROSS.

KEEP HAMMERING AWAY

Editor, Guide:—I am a new subscriber to your paper and would like to express my sympathy with your views on the numerous reform movements you are educating the people on, such as free trade, Direct Legislation and others. Any movement which tends to give the people more power over our representatives after they have been elected cannot fail to put a check on crookedness and graft in every form, cannot help being a benefit to our country. A country run by the people, instead of by combines and capitalists, will tend more to patriotism than otherwise, as we will have something to protect.

Hence the huge patriotic mouthings of the few that own our country practically. Of course we all know how far their patriotism goes.

In reference to Mr. R. L. Borden's tour of the West, the people should not let this grand opportunity pass to present our grievances and demands to this honorable gentleman and his followers from Eastern Canada, and if they are fair-minded men they will surely see the injustice which has been practised on the settlers in this country by our high

FOR THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—For some time past I have been reading the letters appearing in the columns of The Guide in which the writers express their views respecting the course which should be adopted by the farmers, so that they may secure an adequate representation in Parliament, and obtain a voice in the government in some degree commensurate with the position which they occupy in regard to the wealth, population and industry of the country. But although a general election is within measureable distance there still appears to be great diversity of opinion among the writers as to the best method of obtaining the desired results. Some are in favor of attending the conventions held under the auspices of the Liberal or Conservative party, and endeavoring to obtain control of these conventions with the object of nominating a candidate who is in accord with their views. Others are in favor of nominating candidates who will be independent of either party, with the object of forming a new party which will stand for the principles embodied in the platform drawn up and endorsed by the delegation at Ottawa last December.

If the farmers are going to exercise

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1911, both days inclusive.

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King St. W., Toronto, on Tuesday, the 27th of June, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

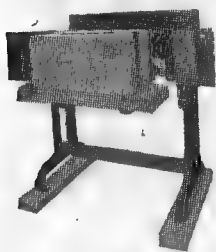
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intelligently and effectively the power which they possess, it is time such vital questions were settled. We have still to hear what the Conservative party intends to do for the farmers, if it should be returned to power. We know what program the Liberal party proposes and we must confess it is both short and narrow. The policy of the Conservative party, if it has any, will soon be announced, and unless this policy is broad enough and progressive enough to meet the needs and aspirations of the West and give it the full measure of its just dues, then it will be the duty of the farmers to organize and formulate a plan of united action and to insist upon their grievances being redressed. The interests of the great majority of the people of the West are identical; and if they would only bury their party spirit and prejudices and unite for the common good and for the attainment of their rights, their power would be irresistible, and instead of being played with by the parties and termed "blacksmith-shop politicians" they would be treated as men and would be respected as a living force in the life of the country.

Why should not the farmers have their own representatives in Parliament? They are in favor of Direct Legislation and they are prepared to submit to direct taxation, if such is necessary; then why should they not be in favor of direct representation? Supposing the farmers were able to control the conventions and nominated candidates who were acceptable to the party organizations, how much good could these candidates, if elected, accomplish unless there were enough of them to influence or determine the policy of the party? They would simply have to support a party which may be dominated by interests anything but favorable to the granting of the legitimate demands of the West. They would not even have the right to express their own opinions in public or they would run the risk of being expelled from the party to which they had been elected. The conditions prevailing under party government are familiar enough to anyone who reads without requiring any discussion here, and surely a perpetuation of this system is not the best the farmers can do. What the West needs in Parliament is men of character and ability who can voice the sentiments of the West and express their own opinions without fear or favor and without having to get the permission of any party leader or organization. Other countries and organizations have men of this type, and surely the farmers of the West are not always going to remain tied to their parties and so purblind to their own interests as to turn a cold shoulder on a movement for their own advancement. Some people are opposed to having more than two parties and no doubt they can advance arguments in support of their objections, especially by making reference to France; but we have only to make a comparison between France and Great Britain to prove that a government depending upon the support of several parties, in a country where the people are capable of exercising a franchise, and have been trained to use it, can not only carry on a government in a business-like manner but can also provide a stable and progressive government. Consider the quality of the legislation which has been and is being enacted by the present government of Great Britain, and I don't think anyone who is desirous of reform can say that a Parliament composed of at least four parties is not capable of performing good service.

The people of Canada are as capable of exercising the franchise as the public of Great Britain; and if we had a third party holding the balance of power in this country it is only reasonable to expect that similar results would be obtained and the history of reform in Canada would be hastened by decades.

Of course, in this day and generation, Direct Legislation and not party government is the objective which reformers have in view, but neither of the parties seem disposed to let the people have a direct voice in their own government, and some means must be found to make this all important question an issue between the parties. If the West could send even ten independent members to Ottawa this state of affairs might soon be remedied and this desirable legislation obtained and Canada would take her place among the nations as a true democracy before the 20th Century was many years older.

A. M. GRAHAM.
Winnipeg.



What Makes a Cream Separator Good or Bad?

It takes something besides cast iron, red paint and hot air to make a separator that will skim milk twice a day, 365 days in the year for 15 or 20 years.

If some of the farmers who are thinking of buying a cream separator this season, and have been half persuaded by extravagant advertising to "save one-third the cost" by buying a machine of the "Just-as-good-as-the-DE LAVAL" or the "mail order" kind, could only listen to the experience of a few of the thousands of the users of such machines who have traded them in for DE LAVALS during the past year, they would be forcibly reminded of the old adage which runs "Save at the spout and waste at the bung hole."

Any competent separator mechanic with a knowledge of materials and high-class separator construction will tell you that the marvel is, not that "mail order" machines are sold so cheaply, but that they succeed in getting the price they do.

High-grade separators cannot be manufactured like harvesters, plows and other farm machinery. A properly built separator is almost as delicate and exacting in its construction and measurements as a watch.

DE LAVAL machines are constructed in the best equipped cream separator factory in the world by skilled workmen. The very highest degree of material we can get is used in all wearing parts, and our limit of variation in most measurements is less than one two-thousandth of an inch.

Before you decide on the purchase of a cream separator be sure to

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL

It will only be a question of time before you get a DE LAVAL anyway, so why not save yourself a lot of costly separator experience by starting right with the DE LAVAL? Catalog No. 57 free.

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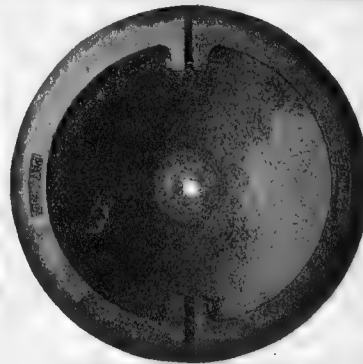
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The Chest contains the following articles of everyday use on the farm:

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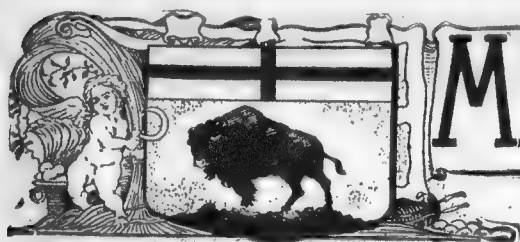
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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The Commercial's Fallacy

On an editorial page of last week's Guide appeared a reproduction from The Commercial of Winnipeg, which exhibits remarkable spleen and contempt for the organized farmers. What gives weight to the opinion of The Commercial is that it purports to represent the Commercial interests of Western Canada. If the opinion therein expressed were only the views of the editor, no significance need be attached to them. Unfortunately there is a certain element in commercial life in Canada which regards organization among farmers much in the same light as this editorial in The Commercial presents it. The Commercial is usually a very ardent supporter of organization among business men and all branches of industry and the opinion has been expressed in its pages that live business men should, and invariably do, associate themselves with the organizations of their craft and the boards of trade in towns and cities. The function of these boards of trade and organizations is to further the interests of their members in ways that seem best. A part of their function usually is to interview public bodies and public men whenever the needs of their community demand. The farmers' organization of Western Canada is in effect a farmers' board of trade to look after the interest of the farming community, and when the officers of the farmers' board of trade, or organization, deem it expedient to present the views of the people they represent to our public men when the opportunity presents itself, it can only be regarded by sensible men as being a part of their duty.

For a journal of the standard of The Commercial in the business life of Western Canada to refer to the leaders of the Grain Growers' movement in the sneering way which it has done, clearly points out the smallness of some men.

"The dear agitators among the farmers must needs trot out their old resolutions and harangues, and hurl these at Mr. Borden at every meeting. They will brag and prate about the farmer being the backbone of the country and will tell the opposition leader how he should run things when he assumes the reins of office."

If there is one journal in Canada more than another that is guilty of "bragging and prating" about the wealth that is produced on the farms of the Western Prairies that journal is the Winnipeg Commercial. The farmers, on many occasions in the past, have had reason to complain of the booming of crops indulged in by such journals as The Commercial. The business interests of Western Canada have suffered severely in the past from depression caused in the price of the products of the farm due to the booming of yields by interested parties. It is a common practice of "political spell binders" and would-be "friends" of the farmer to picture them as being the "back bone of the country," and the principal producers of wealth. Farmers may quite properly be excused should they occasionally indulge in similar sentiments.

The farmers should notice that the true inwardness of the animus of The Commercial and that section of the business interests which it represents is that the farmers are interesting themselves in economic and public questions. The Commercial, in its wisdom, says:

"Mr. Borden, if he is well advised, will ask the firebrand weed raisers to spare him the agony of listening to their outpourings. He is a student and a keen observer, and he does not need any help from the political Solons who are attempting to save the country at so much per save. They can stay on the farm and grow grain."

Just think of it. Farmers should stay at home on the farm and grow grain and let the exploiters reap the profits. Such sentiments as are expressed by The Commercial reveal to the farmers the necessity of extending their organization, closing their ranks, and attending to their own business. It is beginning to dawn on the tillers of the soil that they

cannot always attend to their own business by staying on the farm and working from daylight till dark. Organization is beginning to teach them that there is more to be saved by using their brains part of the time rather than engaging in manual labor all the time, and that by devoting more attention to the business and economic end of their operations they will produce better results both for themselves, their homes and their country. An economic and social condition that forces our rural population to engage in manual toil during the long hours of daylight which we have on the Western Prairies cannot produce the best kind of men, and it is beginning to dawn on "the firebrand weed raisers" that more equitable social conditions can be produced by the farmers organizing and bringing their influence to bear in producing better results.

We cannot believe that any important section of the business men of the West hold the same opinion of the organized farmers, as The Commercial apparently does. Any reform in our social system that will go for the betterment of farm life and will enhance the value of the products of the farm will add to the business of every town and village on the prairie. The efforts of the organized farmers in the direction of creating conditions that will effectively put a stop to the system of exploitation that now exists, which enables some interests to secure an undue share of the products of the farm. Next to the farmer the business men and artisans in our towns and villages suffer most from the unequal distribution of wealth that now exists, and were The Commercial true to its trust it would endeavor to draw the organized farmers and business interests into close relationship rather than endeavor to create a spirit of distrust among them.

Mixed Farming in Manitoba

Continued from Last Week

There is very little mixed farming done in this district. Would say that per section there are perhaps twenty head of horses and colts, of which seventy-five per cent. are Clydesdales. Of cattle there are about fourteen head per section, of which ninety-five per cent. are Shorthorns. Dairying and poultry raising are very little practiced. The reason is, perhaps, that we can make more money out of wheat. Cattle and hogs have been non-payers until the last year and stocks have run low. To induce Manitoba farmers to engage in mixed farming it is necessary to get the markets into different hands, to restore confidence in the meat and produce market, to hustle the transportation companies, to bust the meat trust and to batter its promoters into a jelly.—Geo. S. Fraser, Hamiota.

Mixed farming is not practiced to a large extent in this district. Farmers on a half section keep from two to eight cows and raise their progeny, principally grade Shorthorns. They keep from ten to fifty pigs, and raise considerable poultry on every farm. But these are not staple productions. The reason is the uncertainty and instability of the markets for that class of produce. To remedy this we would require a reasonable assurance of a fair price.—P. Wright, Myrtle.

Cheap Butter

While prices have been very good for stock this last two years, farmers' memories are also fairly good. We used to have more stock but it did not pay to keep it and it was mostly sold off. A few of us keep some cattle, a few sheep and pigs. But as soon as a few extra head go to Winnipeg down goes the price, especially when most farmers sell their stock in the fall. The average quotation for the year is most misleading for the reason that when the price is high there are very few head for sale. There are several of us here who do a little dairying. Cream for ice cream is a paying proposition, also if you can strike a number

of good private customers for butter. But they try to make you come to store prices for butter which, in summer, is often very low. I have sold butter for eight cents per pound, but not of recent years. If we could not have bettered that by about three prices the cows would have followed the rest of the stock. My main reason for holding on was that sooner or later we will all have to come to keeping stock. It was easier to stay in than to start up again after you have got out of the way of keeping them.—Jas. B. Stewart, Deloraine.

The Glenella district is decidedly a mixed farming district at the present time, but most people, as soon as they can afford to, are cutting it out. As you are probably aware, dairying, hogs, poultry, etc., are all extra work for the farmer and, in my opinion, we do not get enough for our produce to pay for all the extra hard work there is attached to mixed farming. We raise just common stock and get as much from the cattle buyers as if the stock were pure bred. The buyers seem to have a set price for the stuff before they see it.—W. Tompkins, Glenella.

Mixed farming is carried on to a certain extent in this district, but there is certainly room for improvement in the class of stock kept. Around Dauphin there is considerable stock raised and many take advantage of the creamery to dispose of their cream. Poultry raising seems more popular. In my opinion what is necessary to produce more stock, etc., is a weekly market in the nearest town. Or even a monthly market to begin with would be a great benefit. Since I came to this district eight years ago, I have spoken to several of the members of the agricultural society on different occasions in reference to this matter. They appear to realize the advantage it would be, but nothing has yet been done in the matter. We cannot get cash for produce taken to town but must take trade. If we had a regular market established in the town outside buyers would come in and farmers would make a strong effort towards improvement so as to realize the highest prices.—Wm. F. Kerr, Dauphin.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR

I notice by the press that Mr. Borden and party are to speak at Binsscarth, Shoal Lake and Minnedosa on July 5, and I would suggest that all the branches of the Grain Growers' Association at the nearest point to these meetings either be represented by delegates or resolutions sent from the secretaries of the different associations pressing the claims that have already been asked for by the delegation that went to Ottawa. As the other interests in opposition to the Grain Growers will press their claims, we should let them see in some way that we still stand by our claim.

Trusting that each branch will call a meeting at once and give this their attention.

C. BURDETT, Director.
Foxwarren, Man.

ELM BANK MEETING

The members of the Elm Bank branch of the M. G. G. A. met on June 3, at the school house at Dacotah for their monthly meeting. In spite of the wet weather and bad roads there was a good turnout. The meeting was addressed by J. S. Wood, vice-president of the M. G. G. A., and R. McKenzie, provincial secretary, who delivered instructive addresses which were heartily approved by every one present. The following resolution was presented and unanimously passed and Mr. McKenzie was asked to present it to Mr. Borden, at his meeting in Brandon on June 20: "We, the members of the Elm Bank branch of the M. G. G. A., are unanimously in favor of free trade between Canada and the United States and do strenuously oppose the manner in which the Opposition is working against the pact." Fred Shirliff was appointed our delegate to the Brandon meeting on June 20. The next meeting of the branch

will be held in the Elm Bank school house on the first Saturday in July, at 2 p.m.
A. T. RICE, Sec.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

F. J. Dixon will deliver addresses on Direct Legislation at the following places, during the month of June:

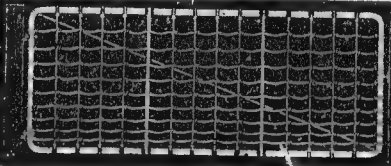
Goodlands, June 9.
Boissevain, June 10.
Carman, June 13.
Somerset, June 14.
Killarney, June 15.
Swan Lake, June 16.
Oakville, June 20.
Arizona, June 22.
Valley River, 25.
Golden Stream, June 26.
Salem, June 27.
Beresford, June 28.
Reston, June 29.

DUNREA PICNIC

The Grain Growers of Dunrea and surrounding district are holding a picnic at Ninette on June 21 which promises to be a great success. A number of speakers have been secured, and this, together with the beautiful picnic ground at Ninette, assures a delightful outing for all who attend.

HAYWOOD MEETING

At the last meeting of the Haywood branch a resolution was passed to the effect that it would be a great benefit to the association to have The Guide printed in French. The secretary was also instructed to write to the Manitoba Elevator commission, explaining how much an elevator was needed at Haywood, and to the C. P. R. asking for an agent at that station.



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Why pay three or four profits when you can get gates from Dyer "The Low Price Fence Man" at factory prices, and get the BEST in gates.

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Co-operative Marketing in the States

NOTE.—In this letter an American farmer now resident in Canada tells how the Grain Growers of the States have secured higher prices for their products, and suggests similar action on this side of the line.

To the Editor of The Guide:—I wish to call the attention of my brother farmers to the conditions under which the United States farmers labored before they organized and pooled their crops for a price remunerative to the producers, and before they were able by the fuller inauguration of the system, in many cases to cut out the middlemen who so sapped their resources that their farms were falling under mortgages and passing into the hands of the money lenders and wherein we also will suffer rather than benefit by free trade in agricultural products if we do not adopt some system of co-operation with the organized farmers of the States whereby the market can be supplied as the demand requires. I am not so well acquainted with your system of organization here, only having lately come to this country, but from what I have been able to learn I feel that you are making rapid progress in the right direction. Being a student of the system of farmers setting and maintaining profitable prices for their produce, I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that never before in the history of any country has a movement been inaugurated for the purpose of establishing the economic condition accomplished such grand results in the space of so short a time as has the American Society of Equity of the States, neither have I ever been able to conceive of a plan that will or can accomplish lasting results that has not for its foundation a system of co-operation, crop-reporting and marketing.

Panic and Prices

Prior to the year 1907, which was the first year the farmers set and pledged a price on their wheat, back to the panic of 1893, in no instance did the price exceed 83 cents per bushel to the producer and from that down to as low as 50 cents and 38 cents per bushel, but the wheat crop of 1907 was only a trifle less than that of 1906 and had to meet a demand market burdened with a large 1906 surplus, brought the farmers on an average of 31 cents per bushel more than that of 1906, or an excess of over \$110,000,000. There was no other factor that brought this about other than the above mentioned one, and this was done in the face of a panic that had a depressing influence on the price of grain. As proof of the influence panic has on the price of grain, and wheat in particular when it is left in the hands of speculators and trusts to set the price, I will cite you to the year 1893. The crop of 1893 was only a little more than one-half as large, or 150,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1907, yet under the stress of the panic of 1893 it dropped to 46 cents per bushel, while in 1907 when the panic came the farmers, instead of rushing their grain upon the market as had been their custom before, kept cool heads and supplied the market only as the demand required. Thus they maintained the price, while the prices on all crops except barley, cotton and tobacco, which were likewise pledged, dropped to a very low level.

Commodities Going Up

Statistics prove that at the time when the farmers there began the agitation for "profitable prices for farm products," the prices of the commodities the farmers had to buy had increased about 17 per cent. and were still advancing as regularly as time rolled on to a yearly amount of about \$10 on a binder, \$6 on a mower and other things in proportion, while the speculators and gamblers in grain and other food products were raking in the wealth the tillers of the soil labored increasingly to produce, and in the pathway of the organized farmers they set the panic of 1907. The farmers, having been browbeaten by this class of men until human nature could endure it no longer, stood by their pledge and organization and accomplished results beyond their ex-

pectations. They found themselves to be, in the matter of pricing their products when in a perfectly organized condition, the strongest power in the land. And while their society is growing and their work is expanding through the building of farmers' elevators and keeping their grain under control through their terminals until it sold to the millers or foreign buyer and establishing of Equity exchanges for products other than grain they have eliminated the middleman's profit and put the products of the farm on the market at a minimum cost, and as this system is crystallized and worked out and farmers are able to put their crops on the market through their appointed or elected sellers the expenses thus saved will be added to their profits.

One Buyer, One Seller

When the tobacco growers found there was practically only one buyer for their crop, as the trusts commissioned their agents to offer only one price, they adopted the method of only one seller, and I know of no other plan for the Grain Growers to cut down expenses. In order to increase the margin that exists between us who produce and the people in the cities and elsewhere who consume our products, there is nothing more needful than for us to co-operate for the purpose of obtaining greater economy in placing our goods before them. The trusts, through co-operation, have adopted this method and one man can now sell and collect for the machinery that previously required a half dozen, and we can do no better in this matter than to pattern after them. The present system of getting our grain on the market, except for those who are situated that they can put it through the Grain Growers' Grain Co., is costing an amount equal in some cases to one-half the price received for the grain. We can never receive the profits we are justly entitled to on our products until we co-operate or combine in the selling of them. By this means we can secure honest weights and grades and by thus taking the middlemen's place we can distribute among ourselves the profits we are justly entitled to, instead of passing it into the hands of a few who have no right to it. The economy that will result from having the sales concentrated like this will be greater than many realize. The warehouseman is under the present system also a buyer and seller of grain and takes a special interest in getting as full weight and giving as poor grade as possible in re-

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ceiving, and obtaining as good grade and giving as poor grade as possible when selling. So long as we patronize and sell to them under their present system of doing us we are only dealing with speculators and gamblers who insist on having a profit almost equal to and in many cases larger than the price that we who sweat and toil for the product get for it in the first place.

Reciprocity

We place them in a position to deliver, which means in a position to speculate and profit on our foolishness, and if we fail to adopt the system just put before you or one that will control the market, there can be but one result under free trade in agricultural products between the States and Canada. Their markets will be flooded with our grain and the price reduced to or below a level of the present price here; gamblers and speculators will be in a position to draw from either side, which gives the bears the upper hand to beat down values. Seeing the evidence of such results written by signs that are unmistakable, the organized farmers there have protested against the agreement more than 8,000,000 strong. Let us urge our provincial officers of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations to enter into plans for national co-operation. We are now strong enough to accomplish the chief end of our society, viz., "profitable prices for farm products" and never let up on free trade relations with the States until we have planted its banner over the ruins of protection forever.

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Alta.

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Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
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FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF SECTION good clay land 3 miles from town. Reasonable terms. Apply owner, Wm. C. Fletcher, Kisbey, Sask. 42-6

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ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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FOR SALE—20 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY Steam Engine, also Sawyer-Massey Separator, size 36-60, engine used for threshing only; outfit three years old. Also cook car which cost \$170.00, and good tank. Price \$2,400.00, time given responsible parties.—N. N. Hayes, Sec. Sham-rock Threshing Co., Gleichen, Alta. 43-6

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CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE- sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man.

FOR SALE—150 BUSH. FINEST GRADE Flax. Address E. G. Eggleston, Estevan, Canada, P.O. Box 815. 41-6

OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR Western shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-9

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—A 2 YEAR OLD JERSEY bull, King Bob of St. Lambert, 86308. Descended from Brown Bessie, 74997, champion butter cow at the Chicago World's Fair in 80 and 90 days test. Price \$75.00.—L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta., S.W. 14-30-28 W. 4. 46-6

BINDER TWINE WANTED

WANTED — BINDER TWINE BY THE Roseview U.F.A., delivered to Acme, Alta. Agents please write Secretary giving prices. —L. B. Hart, Sec'y, Carbon, Alta. 46-2

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

POULTRY AND EGGS

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS — TRY OUR strains for laying and winning. 13 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including Nor'West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon, \$8 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Cockerel, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per 15.—John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns, 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 18.—Alfred Averill, Glanwilliam, Man. 44-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING — PURE BREED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes. —Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN.— Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting. 15 years a breeder.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS— Imported stock; prize winners, \$1.50 for 15; \$9.00 hundred.—Goodwin, Box 113, Gleichen, Alta. 45-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—REO 2 CYLINDER TOURING car, rear seat removable, platform for freighting; top, magneto, tools; first class shape, price, new, \$1,300; now \$700. Box 94, Newdale, Manitoba. 45-6

MOTORCYCLE, ALMOST NEW.—WRITE Motorcycle Exchange, Plumas, Manitoba. 43-6

FOR SALE—50 BEE HIVES, CHEAP.—O. H. Sumner, St. Elizabeth, Man. 45-6

TENDERS WANTED

THE GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF Laura, Sask., desire tenders on two cars of Galt Coal, two cars of pure Pennsylvania Nut Hard Coal, also two cars of good dry wood, f.o.b. Laura, to be delivered by September 1st. Address C. Jay, Sec.-Treas., Laura, Sask. 46-3

DOGS FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE — Sable and white; pedigree; beauties; good working strain; two months old.—I. J. Finlay, Rapid City, Man. 45-3

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CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

HAZELHURST FARM IS OFFERING splendid value in Tamworth litters; both sexes. Some almost ready to ship; others to come yet. Also one yearling sow bred (9 first litter), and one 2 year old boar of splendid size and type. Our quality better than ever. Write for particulars and prices. Phone Carman. —Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 46-6

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSEB, MAN.—Twelve good Shorthorn bulls for sale, from nine to fourteen months old. Price \$80.00 to \$100.00 each. Also a few good heifers. Three Yorkshire sows of last year's farrow, \$18.00 to \$20.00. Young Yorkshires just weaned, \$10.00 each. Registered pedigrees furnished in each case.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man. —We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choices B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W.H. English, Harding, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bull for sale. —Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale. —Glendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGISTERED Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap. —J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

ROSE HILL FARM—FOR CHOICE REGISTERED Berkshires write E. Hande, President Agricultural Society, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man. 41-6

FOR SALE—28 SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, 13 ewes, 14 lambs and 1 thoroughbred ram. Apply Jas. Bailey, Sr., Elm Grove P.O., Man. 45-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

SHARING FENCE LINE

Subscriber, Sask.—In the case of a farmer fencing his land is his neighbor compelled to pay half of the fencing operations and material between adjoining land?

Ans.—Unless neighbor makes use of fence he cannot be compelled to pay half of share of same.

CHICKS DYING IN SHELLS

J. R., Man.—What is the cause of chicks dying in shells? I find whole chicks in eggs, after hatching date, dead.

Ans.—At least one-third of all the chickens that are fully developed at the hatching time are unable to free themselves from the shell, and many times unable to make the first little opening. When they have been properly developed up to the hatching time they can all be saved. When the time has come for the eggs to hatch and there is no sign of life, hold the egg to the light and find the air cell. With a sharp-pointed knife-blade

make an opening upon the center of the air cell. By holding your thumb firmly against the side of the knife, near the point of the blade, you will avoid cutting deep. Make the opening the size of a dime and the condition of the chick can then be seen. If you find that its beak is through the inner lining of egg, take a pin with the point upward and the head next the egg and, holding it at a right angle with the egg, carefully chip out the shell around the large end of the egg, commencing at the chick's beak. By being a little careful the shell may easily be chipped so it will disconnect the large end of the shell without injuring the membrane or causing it to bleed. Then roll the egg up in a moist strip of woolen cloth three inches wide by four inches long, the ends left open so that the chick can get out without assistance and lay the egg back in the machine to hatch. Use hot water for moistening the cloth.

BLASTING STONES

G. E. C., Alta.—Should like to know if any reader of The Guide can tell me how to blast large stones out of the ground. Have never seen any blasting done.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar

HORSE WITH SCABS

J.A.F., Sask.—Horse has broken out in scabs about the head, neck and shoulders. He is standing among other horses, but they do not seem to catch it. Kindly prescribe a cure.

Ans.—Give your horse an eight dram ball of aloes after fasting him for twelve hours. Then, till purgative has acted, feed bran mash. After he has purged for a few hours give a little hay; also give the following powders in feed three times daily:

Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders. Bathe the parts with a one-in-one-thousand solution of bichloride of mercury.

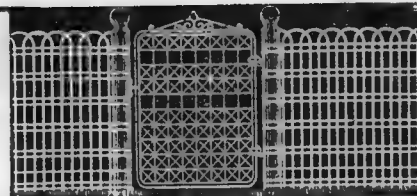
MARE NOT IN FOAL

J.W., Moose Lake—How can a young mare six years old be gotten in foal?
Ans.—I am afraid your mare is barren and would advise you to have her examined by a veterinary surgeon if possible to find out the cause of her not proving in foal after service. It may be due to diseased ovaries or an abnormal condition of the

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Peerless Lawn Fence is made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, all galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is built so strongly that it will last for years and it cannot rust. It costs less than one wooden fence and will outlive two. It will add to the appearance of any property. Let us send you the cost of fencing with

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womb, so I would advise you to have her examined; sometimes a mare after a hard day's work will hold to the horse.

MARE WITH LUMPS ON SIDE

H.A.P., Wolf Creek—Mare seven years old has small lumps on right side back of foreleg. Veterinary surgeon said mare probably rolled on a stick, gave me a blister and after three applications lumps went away; now lump is bigger than before; mare is sucking a colt one month old.

Ans.—You do not state whether the lumps are hard or soft, so would advise you to have your veterinary surgeon see the case, as it may require a surgical operation to effect a cure.

JOINT ILL IN FOAL

H.A.P., Wolf Creek—Mare had colt two weeks ago; colt's navel was all dried up at foaling time; second day scab came off and navel was raw and running matter; washed it daily from start with a 1-in-20 solution of carbolic and put on vaseline. Navel appeared to be dried up, at least not running matter, but colt got lame in left hind leg just above fetlock. It is badly swollen; please give treatment.

Ans.—This is a very fatal disease among foals so have your veterinary surgeon see the case at once. I would advise disinfecting the navel with a 1-in-1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury night and morning; also bathing the swellings with hot water three times daily. When ready have them opened and syringed with a solution of creolin and then pack the wound with iodoform gauze. I would also dust iodoform on the navel after using the bichloride solution.

MARE WITH GREASY HEELS

M.N., Sask.—Mare has small greasy spots around the fetlock joints and pastern which are very sore and itchy and have an offensive smell. Kindly prescribe a cure.

Ans.—Wash the heels with a warm solution of creolin. Then apply a linseed poultice to which add some creolin. After poulticing for twenty-four hours, changing the poultices every four hours, wash the parts again with creolin solution and dry the parts; when dry apply a 1-in-1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury and dust on iodoform and then pour glycerine over parts. Give gentle exercise. Have these powders made up:

Potassium nitrate, 8 ounces.
Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE URINATING FREQUENTLY

M.N., Sask.—Mare ten years old has a habit of urinating seven or eight times a day, more especially when working; she is strong and active. Does this indicate anything wrong with the system?

Ans.—This may be due to any irritative condition of the bladder, and if so, the bladder should be injected with tepid water to add a little laudanum; but I would advise you to have a veterinary surgeon examine the mare if possible. Give two capsules each containing the following:

Iodine crystals, ½ dram.
Sulphate of iron, 2 drams.
Gentian, 4 drams.
Give one every second night, repeat in a week if necessary, and give the following powders in feed three times daily:
Nux vomica, 1½ ounces.
Divide into 12 powders.

CATTLE SALE AT BRANDON

The seventh annual cattle sale under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association, Manitoba, and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa was the largest and one of the most successful sales ever held. The prices ranged from \$300, which was paid for Snowflake, grand champion, by P. M. Bredt and Sons, of the Gold West stock farm, Balgonie, Sask., down to sixty dollars, which was the minimum price during the sale. The prices at which the thoroughbreds were sold under the hammer are as follows: Snowflake, sold to P. M. Bredt and Sons, Balgonie, price \$300; Gallant Butterfly, H. Mitchell, Duke Lake, \$225; Crimson Lad, A. W. Vicar, Otterburne, \$225; Selection, Geo. Allison, Burnbank, \$180; First Choice, R. J. Skelton, Elva, \$175; Emperor of Emerson, W. M. Graham, for the Indian department, \$175; Roan Marquis, A. D. McDonald, \$170; Forrest Ensign, R. A. Ferguson, Lorette

Station, \$165; Crimson Chief, John Mansfield, Brandon, \$155; Avendale Royal, Guthoreling, Shellburne, \$150; Willowdene Duke, A. McIntyre, Westbourne, \$150; Duke of Caberry, William Harkness, Hazelwood, \$150; Mayor W. M. Graham for Indian department, \$140; Valuation II, A. E. Shief, Alexander, \$130; Magistrate, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$130; Red Meteor, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$125; Rover of Prairie Cottage, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$115; Nesbitt Boy, W. M. Graham, \$115; Lady Guelph, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, \$110; Proud Prince, W. M. Graham, \$110; Tory, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$105; Dainty Marquis, T. J. McGill, Buncloody, Concord, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$100; Pansy, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, \$100; Crimson Senator, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$100; Red Lad, W. M. Graham, for Indian department, \$100.

The animals that brought less than \$100 at the sale follow:

Happy Wilton, \$96; Indian department. The Reeve, \$95, Indian department. Elton King, \$90, Indian department. Prince Albert, \$90, J. North, Qu'Appelle. Arthur B., \$85, Indian department. Roan Lad, \$85, John Renwick, Carberry. Extra, \$80, Jas. Mitchell, Dropmore. Crimson Star, \$80, W. Borthwick, Oak Lake. Wander Lad, \$75, W.W. Donaldson, Brandon. McNab, \$75, J. R. North, Qu'Appelle. Royal Statesman, \$75, Indian department. Emperor, \$75, W. Donaldson, Brandon. Coronation 5th, \$70, H. E. Hill, Brandon. Roscoe, \$70, S. Doran, Brandon. Crimson Eclipse, \$65, T. McGregor. Duke of Myrtle, \$65, Thos. R. Todd, Hillview. Chief, \$65, J. Boles, Brandon. Chinook, \$65, W. Evans, Brandon. Maid of Bluffleigh, \$65, S. J. Boles, Brandon. Briton, \$65, D. A. Harper, Hayfield. Ash Lawn Blackbird, \$65, David Henderson, Oak Lake. Master of Melita, \$65; David Henderson, Oak Lake. Valencia 2nd, \$60, C. L. Sharpe, Carroll. Bohemia 5th, \$60, C. L. Sharpe, Carroll. Lord Nelson, \$60, Polar Star Ranch, Esterhazy, Sask. Bacon Saxon, \$60, John A. Smith, Wheatland. Corral's Heir, \$60, S. Breer, Oak Lake. Brenda Chief, \$60, H. McKenzie, Brandon. Jamie's Heir, \$60, H. Hills, Poplar Point. Mischief Boy de Kol, \$60, W. Ogilvie, Alexander. Prince de Kold of Deloraine, \$60, Wm. Ogilvie, Alexander.

The swear-off who sticks doesn't speak about it to anybody but himself.

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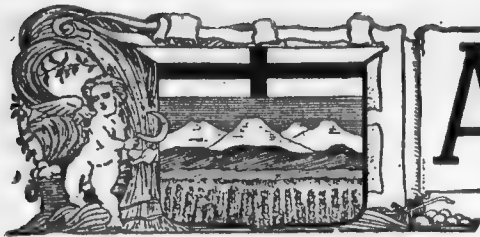
Edison, Alberta

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a colt that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best treatment I ever used." Yours truly, F. H. Smith.

Kendall's is the best for Spavin, Curd, Ringbone, Splint, Swelling, Sprains and all Lameness. 40 years we prove it.

\$1. a bottle—\$4 for 65. Be sure it is Kendall's you get and ask for "Free book 'A Treatise On The Horse'—or write us."

Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Kansas City, Mo.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:

W. J. Tregillus - Calgary

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The Story of a Machine Contract

It is known that the present machinery contracts and guarantees are unsatisfactory, and that in so far as Alberta is concerned it is the intention of the government to prepare an agreement which will be accepted as legal and binding and that only this agreement will be used, and further, that the farmers will have a chance to examine this agreement before it becomes law. That such an agreement is necessary and that there are strenuous objections to be made to the present system of doing business is admitted by all, so that this new agreement will come none too soon. From time to time stories of trouble with machine companies are received by the central office, and one which was finally settled a few days ago can be taken as an illustration. At the present names will not be used as they are probably unnecessary in pointing out the moral, but to those who would like the fuller information a line to the general secretary of the U. F. A. will secure same at once.

To begin at the beginning, a number of farmers formed a company to purchase a threshing outfit, as it was thought that one was needed in their district and would result in a benefit not only to themselves but also to their neighbors, so in the fall of 1909 one 36 inch separator and one 25 h.p. engine was purchased. According to the statement sent in by the farmers' company, at the time the purchase was made the agent for the machine guaranteed that the separator would throw no grain and would thresh as fast as four men could pitch into it. After being fully tried, however, experience showed that even with only two men pitching there was a great waste of grain. The agent further promised to be on hand to start the machine but failed to put in an appearance, so the farmers were compelled to start without him. All went well for 2½ days when a defective bolster under the engine broke and it was necessary to shut down twelve days for repairs. The same night the repairs were wired for, the agent was always notified that the engine was not doing satisfactory work but he paid no attention to this. After the twelve days delay, when the repairs had arrived, the machine company was notified to send an expert at once and as no answer was received a second wire was sent in two days after. This brought an answer that the expert would be on hand immediately, which in this case meant ten days. A registered letter was also sent to the company giving the particulars of the trouble, as according to the contract, there was only six days for the purchasers to put in a claim if the machine was unsatisfactory. Upon the arrival of the expert he tried for a day and a half to make the machine work satisfactorily but was unable to do so, and admitted same, but said if the farmers would keep on working the machine until the decks were smoothed off it might work all right. He also promised to have the agent come at once and fulfil his contract and further, gave written permission to run the machine until the agent arrived. After this the machine was used for about two weeks and then pulled in as work was over.

Agent Arrives

Six weeks later the agent, accompanied by the collection agent, arrived to collect the first payment on the machine. This was refused on the ground that the machine failed to work as represented. A proposition was then made that if the machine was made to work satisfactorily and payments were deferred for one year it would be accepted by the farmers and the collector promised that he would report this to the company and see what he could do. Nothing further was heard about the matter till the spring following when the machine company sent a boiler maker to enlarge the hand holds on the boiler end and re-enforce them. In the spring of 1910 the farmers started to break sod, and had been at work only ten days when the boiler inspector arrived to test the boiler. It was found that this did

not meet the requirements of the Province of Alberta and the inspector cut the steam down 25 pounds, leaving but 120 pounds to work upon. With only that amount of steam it did not pay to break with the engine and the company were then written to that, as they had not fulfilled their agreement, they had better take possession of the machine as the farmers would not keep it. When the threshing started in the fall of 1910 the agent appeared to start it up but was informed that it would not be pulled out as the engine had been cut down so much it would not do the work. The company then sent a mechanic to remove the stay bolts and put in heavier ones and the next step in the program was a writ for the full amount of the purchase price with interest and costs.

Upon receipt of this information and reading same carefully it looked as though the farmers were not getting a square deal, so the company was written to and the facts as above outlined were given to them as it was thought that they might not be conversant with these particulars and that this was a case where an amicable agreement could easily be arrived at. However, the answer received from the company stated otherwise, being that the facts as presented were very much distorted, that the company had done everything fair to meet the farmers and that the courts must settle the question at issue. Receiving such an answer there was nothing for it but to watch the case on behalf of the farmers and see to it that they got a square deal and that all facts were made public afterwards so, when the case was called for trial, D. W. Warner was on hand to represent the association and secure all the facts in connection with the case.

Then what happened? As soon as it was seen that other interests besides the few farmers affected were present an adjournment was asked for and was granted for a few hours, and before that time had expired arrangements for an amicable settlement had been arrived at and were consented to by the court. The solicitor for the defence stated that nothing in the world could have brought about this favorable settlement for the farmers, and a settlement without a lot more expensive litigation, than having the central U. F. A. represented at the hearing and being prepared to see that a square deal was given to the farmers.

Facts not Distorted

As to the facts being very much distorted the statements which were made at this time showed that they erred on the side of moderation; that the expert who was sent to make the machine work gave it up as a bad job and agreed to have another man who possibly understood more about it put it into shape. He failed to materialize and the farmers would then have thrown the machine away only that they received a request from the agent to go on threshing and were given written permission to do so until the other expert arrived to make the machine operate to the satisfaction of the farmers. So the trouble went along, the company failing to put the machine in order and the farmers refusing to pay until it would do good work. The consequence was that up to the time of settlement an expense of nearly \$800 had been incurred, and to effect a settlement the farmers agreed to pay this amount.

The full text of the judgment is as follows:

"By consent of all the parties hereto the following judgment is hereby agreed upon:

"1. The defendants are to deliver f.o.b.—the articles of machinery which are the subject matter of this action, on or before May 31, 1911.

"2. The defendants are to pay the plaintiffs' costs of this action which are hereby agreed upon at the sum of \$350 within _____ days of the date hereof and the plaintiffs are to deliver to the defendants in connection with the purchase of the

machinery which is the subject matter of this action.

"3. The defendants are to pay their own costs.

"4. In the event of failure to deliver the said machinery to the order of the plaintiffs at _____ within the time above specified the plaintiffs shall be entitled to judgment for the amount of their claim and costs."

This can be taken as a victory for the farmers and they are satisfied with what has been done, but the burden of the costs should not have been borne by them. The settlement of the case shows that the company must have admitted that the machinery was faulty and that they were therefore not entitled to much consideration in the matter. However, the case is settled and can now be cited as another instance of the importance of the farmers knowing just what they are signing and of the need for a straight and plain agreement and guarantee which can be understood by all. A guarantee is required which will hold not only the machine companies for the statements contained therein, but will also make them responsible for the actions and statements of their agents. When this is done it will be found that many men making an easy living by making sales of machinery to farmers on wild and irresponsible statements will be out of a job and that it will be possible to therefore transact business in a more reasonable manner.

Enough has been given to show the justice of the farmers' side of the case in this instance. How many such cases occur during the year and on which none are the wiser because the facts are not made public? The moral is, boost for the U. F. A.; make it stronger and better able to take up your fights and it will repay you many fold. Mr. Reader, will you be a booster?

E. J. FREAM.

COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

I have been told that the hail insurance resolution which I submitted to the Strathmore Union has prevented the U. F. A. central organization from taking further action in the matter. I beg to submit the following facts which occurred in connection with this matter at our last convention, the resolution only being the natural consequence of these facts. At the convention a resolution committee was appointed by the president to frame up resolutions which were handed in. This resolution committee handed my resolution back to me with the information that I could move same as an amendment to others when they came up. Before the matter was brought up, I had a conversation with J. Speakman, who told me that he was not in favor of compulsory hail insurance, the reason for which, I thought, was due to the lack of having properly considered this important question. When, therefore, one of the members of the opposing party moved that a resolution, which came up on the basis of the compulsory plan, be tabled for further consideration I immediately seconded this motion so as to get the whole matter thoroughly discussed later on. A few minutes after this happened the president suddenly called for a vote whether the House was for or against compulsory hail insurance. Few of the parties interested seemed to exactly understand at the moment what they were doing. I heard members afterwards say that they were not even clear as to the matter of compulsory hail insurance. The vote was carried that a plan for a new hail insurance regulation was to be on the non-compulsory system. This action has naturally forced on a counter-action by those farmers who are in favor of compulsory hail insurance and who wish to give the farmers a chance to seriously consider the case. Now, with regard to the reasons why losses due to hail are entitled to be protected in preference to any other calamities caused by nature. I will submit this: Droughts are provided against by irrigation; excessive moisture by drainage; science will keep down diseases to stock or crops; hot winds, such as are experienced in other parts of the American continent, are unknown here. Any person

who does not seed in time in those parts of the province where grain can be raised, will naturally be struck by frosts. The only conditions absolutely beyond human control or that human intelligence cannot provide against are hailstorms. Although I have, up to the present date, found a large majority in favor of compulsory hail insurance, I regret to say that I have seen some strange arguments used against same. They appear to me to be quite as unreasonable as if farmers in the southern parts of Alberta and who have railway facilities at hand were to oppose government grants for railways in the northern parts, because these railways did not give direct income to the pockets of farmers in other districts.

HENRY SORENSEN.
Strathmore, Alta.

THE FARMERS' FLOUR

The following paper was read at the Macleod District Convention:

As a topic for discussion one of the most serious problems confronting us here, as in all parts of the province, is the conservation of our rights along the lines of reciprocity. There is a gross injustice to farmers in the present milling business which amounts to a hold-up in my estimation. Something should be done for relief of existing conditions either by the U. F. A. or a combination of farmers, along co-operative lines, to establish a more equitable distribution of the profits arising from the production of the staff of life. Since it has come to be the rule of the commercial milling companies that they won't do custom work which deprives them of the bran and shorts, taking from the farmers a right by long established rules, which to any right thinking man is unfair, since we cannot get flour for our wheat only by selling it to the milling company for cash at the price put on by their grade of conscience. Yet we have to pay for all the expenses from our toil from the ground to the finished product and the shipping of it to the ends of the earth; also we are taking our chances on an inferior article of flour as a set-off for No. 1 wheat, which is well known by those who get it. This is not according to a square deal, or reciprocity, which needs to begin at the bottom or at the root till it reaches the top and cuts out the greed and graft of unscrupulous individuals who have never sweat a hair in their lives to get an honest living, but have lost nights of sleep without any compunction of conscience to beat the farmers by giving as little for wheat as possible and charging outside prices for the flour, doing him out of half the worth of his crop.

Some Figures

Gentlemen, to substantiate this contention we give you figures of a report of a miller who is and has been in the business for years with a small mill, taking the average between the upper and lower grind stone at seventy-five cents as an average for wheat and two dollars and eighty for flour to farmers. Now, farmers, get busy, figure results.

GREATNESS MILLS.

Sevenoaks.

I have sent you on samples per post of two quarters of wheat (all English) milled today. I ground the wheat in four hours, or 252 pounds per hour. The flour comes out at 70 per cent., which I think, is very good. Results are actually as follows:

Four, 712 pounds.
Bran, 13 pounds.
Shorts, 162 pounds.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Now, gentlemen, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, some action is needed for the relief of the present distress and it cannot be expected by any

ordinary intelligent person that the farmers can cope with capitalists, money sharks and stock jobbers in general, who hold the God of this mundane sphere in their grip. But they can partly relieve their present condition by joining together in a reciprocal co-operative company for their mutual benefit, in a given area or distance in every part of the district or province for that matter. Every farmer should consider his best interest to combine for the best interest of all of his class for this given area or U. F. A. district as can best be decided upon.

In my judgment they should get a small mill for the best results, which would bring us back to our benefits which are lost to us and give us the best returns for our labor. We can raise our own wheat, eat our own bread, which there is none sweeter that is got by honest labor.

Feed for Hogs

We could feed our pigs from the offals, bran, shorts, etc., which we have to buy of the commercial millers with our wheat delivered at the mill at the prices. I would suggest for the consideration in every district that they pick out in their district a place for a mill to be run by water power where a ditch could be made giving a fall from head to tail race, of ten feet and run by a turbine for summer use for economic reasons. The mill could be installed with a gasoline engine for general use; water power, however, is considered the most steady for milling purposes. If that is not feasible the mill could be put in any part of a district and run by gasoline engine which has proven a success. Again in establishing the by-laws in the district it would be very necessary in my judgment to limit the custom to each of the individuals for home consumption so as to prohibit the speculator using it for selfish ends, destroying the object for which it was started, namely, the better condition of the farmer which means better for all along the lines of reciprocity, guarded by proper respect for each other.

If the farmers would better their condition they must act in unison to protect their rights which have been taken from them by what we consider unjust discrimination. We can then eat our own bread whether we can get money or not and we can afford to take our chances of the market, none being able to freeze us out by modern methods adopted by the commercial millers to fetch us to their scalping rules. If I am asked what reciprocity is I would say I have not been to the dictionary, but to me it is a fair exchange in all the commodities of life where both parties are benefitted, either men or nations, and when tempered by justice, charity and love, brings happiness and peace. When these essentials are lacking the opposite is the result and jealousy, greed, graft, distrust, misery and sorrow are the common lot of mortals.

R. C. O.

DIRECT TAXATION

Strathcona Union met in Baalim's Hall on May 27. The question of dividing the Strathcona branch into two and meeting at other points more suitable than Strathcona was discussed at some length and the secretary received instructions to write the general secretary asking him to state what date would be suitable for him to be present and assist in organizing the two new branches. It was further decided that as soon as this date was decided upon that the secretary should advertise a meeting to be held at Rabbit Hill so that there will be a good attendance, and further, that another meeting at some place east of Rabbit Hill should also be held. Having noticed a statement in The Guide that the premier was enquiring whether the farmers would be willing to have the local improvement tax changed from an acreage tax to a land value tax, the matter received considerable discussion and it was decided that Strathcona Union would not approve of the change and further, that the central secretary should be requested to have this question brought to the notice of all the unions so that it can be fully discussed and a vote taken thereon.

A. SPARLING, Sec'y pro tem.
Strathcona, Alta.

(Note.—The question of the taxation of land values will be fully dealt with in the circular letter for June, which will be mailed about the 26th. It was intended for discussion in the May circular, but other matters turning up at the last minute, it was thought better to hold this over for another month.—E. J. F.)

PEDLAR NESTABLE CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT

Saves Farmers' Money Bettors Roads—Lowers Taxes



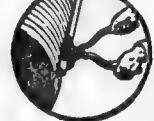
THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

G. H. Pedlar

JUST give me the chance to prove to you that my Culvert is so far ahead of any other in everything that makes a culvert good, that you won't be satisfied until your township authorities have read my book—sent free—and are also convinced of its superiority. You will benefit through better roads, lower taxes and prevention of washouts. My Culvert actually costs less than even the cheapest and most unreliable wooden culverts. Outlasts and excels wood in durability and reliability, and all other materials in economy, strength and genuine utility. Write for my Free Book and read the facts—then do what you can to have Pedlar Culvert used in your township.

Pedlar Nestable Culvert also has

A Score of Uses On YOUR FARM

Makes the best possible well curbing or cistern lining, and keeps your water supply pure. Makes it easier to water your stock. Use Pedlar Culvert to drain any swampy spots or for irrigation ditches and under-drains. Or to instal a permanent sanitary sewage system. Or to pipe water from springs or windmill tanks. Get my book and read how it "fills the bill" and saves your money.

Ask For Free Book No. 63 And Sample Culvert

And give me your name and address. A postal will do.



Pedlar Culvert is put together and in place in one-third the time required for any other culvert. No special skill needed; no bolts, no rivets. Easiest to install, and by far the most economical and most durable.



410 ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.
HALIFAX 16 Prince St. ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Port MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St. TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
LONDON 86 King St. CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South CALGARY 1112 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 821 Powell St. VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.
WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES
Write for details. Mention this page.

Arlee, Sask.,
Jan. 20, 1911.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Dear Sirs:—Please send my
Guide to Arlee Post Office.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN

This is a sample of numerous requests that we receive every day from people asking us to change the addresses on their Guides. WHEN ANY PERSONS WANT THEIR ADDRESSES CHANGED, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THEY TELL WHERE THEY FORMERLY RECEIVED THEIR PAPER, OTHERWISE WE CANNOT TRACE IT.

The above letter was written on January 20, and since that time we have written this gentleman five times asking him what his old address was, and have not yet received an answer. This means five letters, five stamps, five envelopes, ten sheets of paper, handling the matter five times and all the extra work in the postoffice. Possibly the gentleman has become angry because we have written him so often.

Our readers will understand that with a subscription list of 20,000 names, and cases like this occurring in dozens of instances every week, it lessens the time which we have available to give to our necessary work. Keeping The Guide going right takes all our efforts during the whole of the working hours, and a good many nights besides, and we look to our subscribers to act intelligently and help us out.

U.S. GRANGERS AND TRUSTS

Washington, May 31.—The existence of an alliance between several large trusts and the representatives of the Grangers for the promotion of sentiment against the Canadian reciprocity bill was proved by evidence given before the Senate finance committee today. The admissions came through the evidence of Allen & Graham, a New York firm of promoters, who have been assisting the Grangers in their campaign for weeks past, and incidentally helping the cause of the trusts, with whom they have long been associated and whom they ask to help bear the expense.

The evidence showed that this firm has already accepted a subscription from one manufacturer, they have been offered subscriptions from the paper, lumber and woollen trusts, and are waiting and hoping the money will come; that they have been working for Grange legislation for years without pay, but have been recouped by other interests; that they expect to be paid for the present campaign for the Grangers, supplemented with subscriptions from other large interests opposed to the bill. Along with this was the exposure by Senator Stone that the million members of the Grange supposed to be almost unanimously against reciprocity really amounts to a much smaller figure, for the membership is admittedly much below that, and contains a large proportion of women and children.

Trusts Provide Funds

The Master of the National Grange, N. J. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, admitted to the committee that Allen & Graham had served the Grange in connection with legislation affecting denatured alcohol, good roads, oleomargarine and the direct election of Senators, and had never been paid anything for their work so far as the Grange was concerned.

Whidden Graham told the committee he had helped to prepare reciprocity literature for the National Grange, and his office had sent it out. He admitted that his partner ten years ago, while a customs broker, had acted for the Standard Oil Company, American Cottonseed Oil Company, the International Harvester Company and other corporations.

His firm received compensation for their services in connection with the denatured alcohol legislation from a committee of manufacturers representing Grand Rapids furniture people, hat people and manufacturers of all kinds using alcohol, and for their good roads work from manufacturers of automobiles, carriages and other people who were interested in good roads.

Grange Knew Nothing

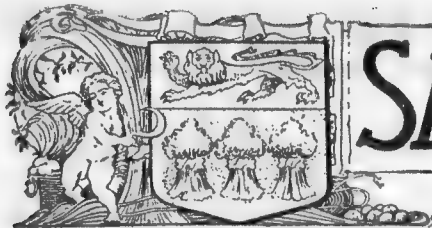
"Whatever relations we have," the witness continued, "the Grange knows nothing about it. We have been promised nothing, but I hope that any manufacturer who is interested in this matter and appreciates the work we have been able to do will pay us for our work. If they do we will be very glad to take it, and we have a right to take it."

NIGHT TELEPHONE RATES

Farmers who use the long distance telephone in doing business with Manitoba cities should note that the low night rates are no longer in effect. The same rate applies to long distance telephone messages at night as in the day time.

"Talk about man!" exclaimed the suffragette. "What has man ever done for woman?"

"He's furnished her with a model she's trying darned hard to imitate," came a voice from the rear of the hall.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

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District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, O. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

PLEASING CO-OPERATION

Our friend Colonel Hughes, in the course of his two hour tirade against the Grain Growers of the West, referred to them as the kind of fellows who pop up in blacksmith shop statesmanship; the kind whose wives are at home wearing long boots and cleaning out the stables, while they are hanging around the blacksmith shops spouting statesmanship for the world over. It is quite possible to infer from this, without any great stretch of imagination, that the good Colonel means that members of the Association are not good farmers, that they pay more attention to political matters than they do to the actual growing of grain. Probably if Colonel Hughes could see some of the splendid farms owned and operated by most of the Grain Growers, even he would be constrained to admit for once that he was wrong.

At the same time it might be well to discuss the fact of our problems of production and our problems of distribution being handled by two distinct bodies. The experimental farms and the agricultural colleges have been engaged for many years in a splendid work connected almost solely with the problems of production. Our association came into existence to deal more especially with the problems of distribution, which in their ramifications touch most of our Canadian political questions. The various institutions devoted to the problems of production have certainly succeeded in their object, "making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," but ignoring what seems to be the fixed principle that the greater the crop the farmer produces, the smaller the price per bushel he receives; while the middleman must always receive the same amount of rake off. The Association on their part have possibly somewhat ignored the actual problems of production, and confined themselves to remedying the evils which existed in distribution. Along this line the associations have become powerful, so much so as to draw upon themselves the ire of reactionary politicians and advocates of Special Interests. We have, then, two very effective institutions at work in the interests of our farming community. Why should they not co-operate to the fullest possible extent? The Grain Growers have the organization! In Saskatchewan, four hundred and fifty communities are organized in such a way as to receive gladly any ideas which will tend to educate, whether they be in the direction of better farming, better business methods or better government. In this connection it is encouraging to note that the Grain Growers' speakers and an agricultural college man will occupy the same platform at the summer rally at Milestone, and the example could well be followed by others of our associations.

CHAS. A. DUNNING.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

A SCOTCHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS ON RECIPROCITY

"Both erudition and agriculture ought to be encouraged by government; wit and manufactures will come of themselves."

Agriculture is unquestionably the staple industry of the West, and Canada, if she fulfils the prophecies of our greatest and most learned men who have studied the world's problems for years, will establish herself not only as the Breadbasket of the Empire, but will, in a measure, act as such, in years to come, to the world in general. There is nothing perhaps at the present moment interesting the farmers more than the great question of reciprocity with the United States. No trade arrangements with any other country could be assured of greater support from our farmers than reasonable reciprocal free trade with the land of the Stars and Stripes. Think, then, what a boon it would be to this country to have reciprocal free trade in the following:

Agricultural implements, machinery, horticultural, agricultural and animal products, cement, fish, lumber and various other articles. We do not ask for tariff favors. What we want is to be relieved of the excessive burdens imposed on us by a protective tariff, which prevent foreign competition and allows Canadian manufacturers to fix their prices above those which would exist under free competition. Farmers know very well that a general lowering of the protective tariff and reciprocity will be opposed by the united strength of the protected interests which have grown exceedingly powerful and wealthy under the present system. This is only what we could expect; self interest stands out clearly. It is a crime, then, for the agricultural community to carry the war into the enemy's country and play the protectionists at their own game? Is it wrong for Canadian Yeomen to organize to secure that which is best for all?

The following quotation from an American contemporary is both instructive and true: "Reciprocity with Canada would be valuable as an entering wedge in the struggle for a lower cost of living; it would also be one of the steps toward peaceful feeling in the world, and therefore the endless advantages which continued peace will bring to those who do the world's work, pay the week's bills and in the past have been the catspaw of the few." It cannot be gainsaid that our greatest national asset is in the farms of our country. Our agricultural resources are our greatest national gifts, and to quote the words of our secretary, Mr. Green, "They have been bought with the priceless blood and treasure of the British nation and handed free to settlers of every nationality." Why, then, the annexation cry? Cannot we trust our new fellow subjects? We are all Canadians, no matter where we were born. We have been handed splendid lands of unsurpassed fertility free, to cultivate and call our very own, and we are all living under one flag in harmony. We might as well imagine our brethren in the old country forming a trade alliance with Germany or France, and we Canadians throwing out the cry of annexation and disloyalty to them. The idea is preposterous, spoof; you never hear anyone complain until the proverbial shoe pinches.

Let us have an increase of the British Preference with ultimate free trade within the Empire. The manufacturers, or allied business interests, we trust, will not offer serious opposition in this connection, since it will give them a chance to prove their much lauded loyalty to British ideals and interests. Let us have world-wide peace, "fighting with weapons mightier than the sword," and dispense with all those unnecessary armaments which only constitute a burden on everyone. Let us first organize, then educate to co-operate for that which is best for all. "Union is strength," "Education is power," and co-operation is to unite systematically all our units with a definite end in view.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON,
Moose Jaw, Sask. Asst. Sec'y.

ORGANIZATION AND A SUGGESTION

The object of an association or organization, such as the Grain Growers' Association is to unite all its units so that they may form one working body, under central management, to attain whatever reforms they desire for the benefit of the farming community of Saskatchewan and the country at large. The following could be our chief aims:

1. To unite all our locals into a systematic body to work together for a common end.
2. To unite in mutual and concrete relations and ideas.
3. To bring into systematic connection and co-operation parts of a whole.

4. To prepare for the furthering of our aims by electing and appointing officers over the whole and sub-divided parts of our organization, so that the duties of each shall correlate and co-operate with all.

5. To dispense altogether with party politics when discussing association business. Keep the farmers' interests always at the front irrespective of party views.

These rules show the necessity of organization, that is to say, the co-operative working of the central and the officers of our locals. Any association that is not so working soon comes to grief. Lack of harmony and cohesion has wrecked many an institution. They start out with the best intentions but do not pay enough notice to affairs within. The undernoted burning topics, vital to the interests of farmers, could be discussed fully at our meetings all over the province at the present time, and would form a sort of chart, as it were (just as an architect plans a house), namely, tariff, Hudson's Bay Railway, terminal elevators, railway regulation, co-operative legislation, chilled meat industry and the conservation of natural resources. The laying out of such a chart not only educates but would tend to stimulate the interest of our readers in our association's work, and lead them to take a prominent part in the government of the country. The necessity of organization with a definite end in view, in an association of such magnitude as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, is of course too obvious to require comment, but I think from the foregoing our members will understand my meaning.

Respecting the financial problem, before our association can actually become a dominant factor in the government of this country it must be established permanently, permanent working funds being necessary. As small streams merge until they form mighty rivers, so must our life membership fund increase, until we have a substantial working capital at our disposal to fight the capitalist with his own weapons. The little rivulets, our locals, should take hold of the great proposition and converge into one mighty river, sweeping everything detrimental to the interests of Canadian yeomen before it, until it ultimately finds its way to the great sea of justice.

JAS. L. MIDDLETON,
Moose Jaw, Sask. Asst. Sec'y.

ENDORSEMENTS FROM ADA

Secretary Dickson writes us that: 1. We, the Grain Growers here, are greatly in favor of co-operation, and we wish it, and hope it will become the universal mode of business in Saskatchewan and Canada; therefore we heartily endorse same. 2. Also that the Hudson's Bay Railway ought to be put through as fast as the government of Canada can do so, as we think it will be one of the greatest benefits to Western Canada, owing to the great distances from the Mother Country of which I give an example:

Regina to Montreal	1,770 miles
Montreal to Liverpool	3,000 "
	4,770 "
Regina to Fort Churchill	740 "
Fort Churchill to Liverpool	2,920 "
	3,660 "

We endorse this railway owing to the many other advantages the people of the West will receive from same.

3. We also resolved that the tariff be removed from agricultural implements insofar as that we may be able to buy them as reasonable as people 4,000 miles away. We hope the day is not far distant when we may see all tariff pertaining to the farming fraternity removed so that we may have a fair show in the West. 4. Also that the terminal elevators become government owned and government controlled. 5. That railway companies be held respon-

sible for any damage done by their rolling stock owing to insufficient fencing or carelessness on the part of said companies.

The foregoing is the gist of a very interesting letter received at this office from the Ada branch of our association, located near Lake Johnston. This local was only formed recently and they are going to have a monster picnic on the 16th of this month for organization purposes, with Thos. Conlan, of Newberry, to act as spokesman on association matters. We wish them every success in their undertaking and we are glad they are working in the right spirit.

ITUNA'S MOTTO

J. W. Grant, of Ituna, called at the central office this week and gave us a lot of useful information respecting his organization. He informed us that their local was very much alive, had sixty members and were taking a great interest in affairs in general. During the course of conversation he informed us that the following was the motto of our Ituna branch: "Internationalism truly unites; nationalism antagonizes." This represents a word for each letter in the word "Ituna." Mr. Grant is desirous of having all the secretaries of our locals in the federal district of Humboldt communicate with him re organization.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Naseby sends membership fees and a request for pamphlets. They are also interested in the elevator question.

Lake Johnston District.—The farmers in this district are taking a keen interest in association affairs. Several enquiries have been received at the central office re organization meetings. Thos. Conlan, of Newberry, has charge of this district and proposes going on a tour early this month.

Balmoe Association has twenty-two paid up members and is increasing in numbers. They have sent us a donation towards our coronation fund which we have acknowledged.

West Eagle Hills proposes having a grand picnic early this month and has sent us a cheque for buttons to be worn on that occasion. We wish all our members would go in for those. They look O.K. and a credit to the association. Arthur Long is the new secretary, and we hope he will be as successful as his predecessor.

Coronation Fund Donations are coming in nicely. The scheme is now an assured success. Keep on sending your contributions; better late than never in such a good cause.

Ellisboro—Secretary Berry writes us a nice letter stating that he has now got this association fully under way for the coming season. They expect to make a substantial increase in their membership. We wish them luck.

Valparaiso is after membership cards, and has sent us a donation towards our coronation scheme.

Ivor Grain Growers, near Outlook, a new branch, are very enthusiastic and have sent us a request for a supply of our pamphlet entitled "The Association and Its Work." They have sent us their membership fees and wish us every success. We reciprocate their good wishes.

Maidstone Grain Growers held a meeting on the 27th of last month and elected officers. They went through a

Continued on Page 26

Why Take Chances

When you have a Company of your own in the Grain Business to look after your interests and secure for you the highest Returns

?

A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES OF SHIPPING YOUR GRAIN TO THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

- 1st—A Duplicate Sampling and Grading Department with experts to look after the grading of your car.
- 2nd—A Claims Department to protect you against losses in shipping.
- 3rd—The highest price by selling through one of the largest grain companies in Canada.
- 4th—All that is left over from the cost of handling your grain is returned to you as dividends on your stock, or is spent in your interests.

Can You Afford to Pass Your Own Company? THINK IT OVER

If you have no stock in this Company secure your shares at once when they can be bought at par value, **\$25.00** each. If you delay much longer you may have to pay **\$30.00**, or possibly more. If there is any other information you wish regarding the Company or the markets write to us.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg
 Alberta Farmers please address - - 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

True Free Trade

Continued from Page 7

commodities, in which last category fall the taxes imposed by tariffs; and some in the United States at least on real estate—that is to say, on the value of the land and of the improvements upon it, taken together.

Taxes on Real Estate

That part of the tax on real estate which is assessed on the value of land, irrespective of improvements, in its nature is not a tax but a rent—a taking for the common use of the community of a part of the income that properly belongs to the community by reason of the equal rights of all to the use of land.

Now, it is evident that in order to take for the use of the community the whole of the income arising from land, just as effectually as it could be taken by formally appropriating and letting out the land, it is only necessary to abolish one after another all other taxes now levied and to increase the tax on land values till it reaches as near as may be the full annual value of the land.

Whenever this point of theoretical perfection is reached the selling value of land will entirely disappear and the charge made to the individual by the community for the use of the common property will become in form what it is in fact—a rent. But until that point is reached this rent may be collected by the simple increase of a tax already levied in all our states, assessed (as direct taxes are now assessed) upon the selling value of land irrespective of improvements—a value that can be ascertained more easily and more accurately than any other value.

For the full exposition of the effects of this change in the method of raising public revenues, I must refer the reader to the works in which I have treated this branch of the subject at greater length than it is here possible. Briefly, they would be threefold:

Other Taxes Removed

In the first place all taxes that now fall upon the exertion of labor or use of capital would be abolished. No one would be taxed for building a house or improving a farm or opening a mine, for bringing things in from foreign countries, or for

adding in any way to the stock of things that satisfy human wants and constitute national wealth. Every one would be free to make and save wealth to buy, sell, give or exchange, without let or hindrance, any article of human production, the use of which did not involve any public injury. All those taxes which increase prices, as things pass from hand to hand, falling finally upon the consumer, would disappear. Buildings or other fixed improvements would be as secure as now and could be bought and sold as now, subject to the tax or ground rent due to the community for the ground on which they stood. Houses and the ground they stand on or other improvements and the land they are made on, would also be rented as now. But the amount the tenant would have to pay would be less than now, since the taxes now levied on buildings or improvements fall ultimately (save in decaying communities) on the user, and the tenant would therefore get the benefit of their abolition. And in this reduced rent the tenant would pay all those taxes that he now has to pay in addition to his rent—any remainder of what he paid on account of the ground going not to increase the wealth of a landlord, but to add to a fund in which the tenant himself would be an equal sharer.

Fund for Common Use

In the second place, a large and constantly increasing fund would be provided for common uses, without any tax on the earnings of labor or on the returns of capital—a fund which in well settled countries would not only suffice for all of what are now considered necessary expenses of government but would leave a large surplus to be devoted to purposes of general benefit.

In the third place, and most important of all, the monopoly of land would be abolished and land would be thrown open and kept open to the use of labor, since it would be unprofitable for any one to hold land without putting it to its full use and both the temptation and the power to speculate in natural opportunities would be gone. The speculative value of land would be destroyed as soon as it was known that no matter whether land was used or not the tax would increase as fast as the value increased and no one would want to hold land that he did not

use. With the disappearance of the capitalized or selling value of land the premium which must now be paid as purchase money by those who wish to use land would disappear, differences in the value of land being measured by what would have to be paid for it to the community, nominally in taxes but really in rent. So long as any unused land remained those who wished to use it could obtain it, not only without the payment of any purchase price, but without the payment of any tax or rent. Nothing would be required for the use of land till less advantageous land came into use and possession thus gave an advantage over and above the return to the labor and capital expended upon it. And no matter how much the growth of population and the progress of society increased the value of land, this increase would go to the whole community, swelling that general fund in which the poorest would be an equal sharer with the richest.

Distribution of Wealth

Thus the great cause of the present unequal distribution of wealth would be destroyed and that one-sided competition would cease which now deprives men who possess nothing but power to labor of the benefits of advancing civilization, and forces wages to a minimum no matter what the increase of wealth. Labor, free to the natural elements of production, would no longer be incapable of employing itself and competition, acting as fully and freely between employers as between employed, would carry wages up to what is truly their natural rate—the full value of the produce of labor—and keep them there.

Let us turn again to the tariff question.

The mere abolition of protection—the mere substitution of a revenue tariff for a protective tariff—is such a lame and timorous application of the free trade principle that it is a misnomer to speak of it as free trade. A revenue tariff is only a somewhat milder restriction on trade than a protective tariff.

Free trade, in its true meaning, requires not merely the abolition of protection, but the sweeping away of all tariffs—the abolition of all restrictions (save those imposed in the interests of public health or morals) on the bringing of things into a country or the carrying of things out of a country.

But free trade cannot logically stop with the abolition of customs houses. It applies as well to domestic as to foreign trade and in its true sense requires the abolition of all internal taxes that fall on buying, selling, transporting or exchanging on the making of any transaction or the carrying on of any business, save of course, where the motive of the tax is public safety, health or morals.

Continued Next Week.

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Grain Growers'

Sunshine Guild

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

CONDUCTED BY
"MARGARET"

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Home, 274 Hargrave St.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

MOTTO

And never more the blessing
Shall from the year depart,
If only we, dear children,
Keep Sunshine in the heart.

If love, its thoughts for others
Are beautiful as flowers,
And may we sow their beauty
In other hearts than ours.

FOUR WATCHES

One watch I'd have—
Never to say
A thing I'd repent of
The following day.

A second I'd have
Never to be
Where I'd be ashamed
My mother to see.

A third watch I'd have—
Never give ear
To anything, boys,
One ought not to hear.

A fourth watch I'd have—
Never to do
An act unbecoming,
False or untrue.

Adelbert F. Caldwell.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The news that our Guild meetings are to be resumed will, I know, be greeted with pleasure by many who are loyal Sunshiners and who are eager to begin to make preparations for the next annual Toy Mission, which we shall hold, all being well, in January, 1912. I am never tired of repeating how much, how very much, the Guild owes to the broad-minded generosity and kindness of our good editor. It would be useless for me to plan and organize were I not heartily supported and encouraged by the one who has proved himself one of the best of Sunshine makers, and to whom we all owe an immense debt of gratitude. Now, these periodical meetings are held with a definite aim and object in view. We desire to yet further cement the bond which exists between those who are united in Sunshine work; we desire to "strengthen those who do stand," to encourage them to even mightier efforts in the future, to kindle anew the

fire of zeal and enthusiasm; we want to enlist the sympathies of new friends, to explain our work and methods of working to those who feel their interest awakened, and we hope to fan that interest until it becomes a consuming desire to bear a part in the work of scattering good cheer. Thus our Guild will gain fresh re-inforcements and its power and influence will accordingly widen and extend. We are already a mighty band in numbers, but just think, dear readers, of the time when we shall number our members in tens of thousands—and that day will surely come—when is known only to One who has so abundantly blessed our work in the past, and who will continue to set the seal of his divine approval so long as we labor faithfully, fervently, prayerfully.

In the meantime, dear readers, our course is clear. We must march steadily onward, always true to our colors, each one doing his or her part, be it much or be it little, to help the glorious cause of Sunshine. Then the outcome must be progress, steady and sure, and the blessing will not be withheld. There is another aspect of our meetings to which I must draw attention. It is not our whole mission to seek help and support from our readers; we would fain be of service and comfort to them also. In this great West of ours there are doubtless some who are very lonely; there may be some young girl or boy who has left home to seek work in our city, with its strange glamor, its various attractions, and its allurements which may perhaps for a time be very dazzling, but which soon cease to satisfy and please. If there be any young people who read these words whose home and friends are far distant, and who feel now and then that dread sense of loneliness and desolation which is often experienced in a strange town amidst all its noise and bustle, we urge them to join our Guild and attend its meetings. We promise them a hearty welcome, and they will soon realize that they have come among friends who are anxious to make them feel happy and at home. And doubtless there are many no longer young who feel the lonely desolation crowd upon them at times with almost overwhelming force and bitterness. The solitary woman who has to work on, alone and unaided, day after day and week after week, with scant change in the gray, wearisome monotony of her life, to such as these we would extend a very special invitation and welcome. We cordially invite them to write, no matter how far distant, and we will do our utmost to banish that feeling of loneliness and make them feel the warmth, the joy, the gladness of Sunshine.

MARGARET.

MANITOBA

Mrs. C. Wotton, Man.—I was glad to hear from you again but very, very sorry you could not

give me better news of your dear boy; it is truly hard for you to see him suffer and I know how this must grieve you. We must hope for better things when the dear boy can go out in the bright sunshine.

Mr. Eldridge, Man.—I have your postcard and am happy to note the interest you take in our Guide. Will you not become an associate member of it, my friend? I am always glad to have the men interested in our work.

Mrs. Fernie, I. S., Man.—Always pleased to hear from you and to receive your loving good wishes. Yes, our Toy Mission was very successful this year and I hope to do still better next year.

THE GIRL WE ALL LIKE

The girl who is sunny.
The girl who has a heart.
The girl who has conscience.
The girl who is tactful and true.
The girl whose voice is not loud.
The girl who stands for the right.
The girl who lives for her friends.
The girl who sings from her heart.
The girl who believes in her mother.

SASKATCHEWAN

Harold and Jessie Dicconson, Fartown, Sask.—I am sending you buttons and hope you will wear them every day. I would like to know your age and will also forward membership cards, etc.

Hearty welcome to Master C. Rose, Master Virgil Rose, Saskatoon, Sask.; Andrew Grey, Alice Grey, Miss Evelyn Grey, Charlie Grey, Lawrence Merrill, Sydney Hutchinson, Miss Eva Gertrude Kivell, Golden Plains, Sask.

Hazel Helern, Claret, Sask.—Dear Child, many thanks for sweet letter. I am sending the buttons and membership cards to your uncle's. Accept thanks for the 25 cents.

Miss McK., Moxton, Sask.—Glad to hear from you. You are indeed kept very busy. It is all Sunshine work to help and care for the dear mother and sisters. Write often. I enjoy your bright letters.

Mrs. Fry, Canora, Sask.—God bless your loving heart. To offer a home so promptly was indeed good. The child mentioned went into the country immediately and it is improving slowly but I trust steadily. Write often. I am glad to have such warm hearts around me.

When we tumble out of the right side of bed,
How bright the sun shines overhead!
How good our breakfast tastes and, oh!
How happily to school we go
And o'er the day what peace is shed—
When we tumble out of the right side of bed!
When we tumble out of the wrong side of bed,
How dark the sky frowns overhead!
How dull our lessons, how cross our mothers,
How perfectly horrid our sisters and brothers!
And they all say, too, it's our fault instead!
When we tumble out of the wrong side of bed!

Please Note.—All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret," Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg. Checks, money, etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

CHILDREN'S BADGE - - - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

A WELCOME HELP

Dear Margaret.—I am sending you a box of butter, thirty pounds, to help the lunch counter. I am so glad that you are feeding the poor girls. When I go to the city and see the poor pale faces in the shops, and so tired looking, I wish I could take them to the country for fresh air. We take The Guide. I always see what you are doing.

MRS. J. B.

Bagot, Man.

Dear Friend.—Your loving gift was indeed welcome. If we could indeed show you how truly these girls appreciate the good food you would be doubly glad that you have been the means of helping us in the work. The butter arrived this morning to the great delight of Mrs. Smith. Again accept our hearty thanks.

Hearty welcome and many thanks to the following new members:

Harold Powne, 25 cents; Cecil Powne, 25 cents; Katie Powne, 25 cents; G. Perkins, \$1.00 (associate member); C. Neville, 25 cents; C. Gann, 25 cents; E. Thomas, 25 cents; H. Reynolds, 25 cents; H. Harris, 25 cents; J. Bryson, 25 cents; Mable Powne, 25 cents; Wm. Poole, 25 cents; A. Johnson, 25 cents; T. Perrin, 25 cents; H. Cross, 50 cents; L. Wormouth, 25 cents; Mrs. T. Salter; Mr. T. Salter, 25 cents; C. Miller, 10 cents; John Bell, 25 cents; J. E. Avery, 25 cents.

Master Willie Powne.—I scarcely know how to thank you and your many kind friends. I am sending membership cards and button and would like to see you form a branch of Sunshine. I have very warm and kindly thoughts for Goodlands, so many warm friends have always helped me in all my work. Write again and tell me more of yourself. Accept my love and thanks, you and all.

EMERGENCY FUND

Willie Powne and friends, Goodlands, Man. \$6.50
Mrs. M. Dicconson 25
E. M. Davis 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Nelson 2.00
Hazel Helern 25
Zina Merrill 90

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret.—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address

BARGAIN RATES

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

From
June 15th
to
Dec. 31st
1911

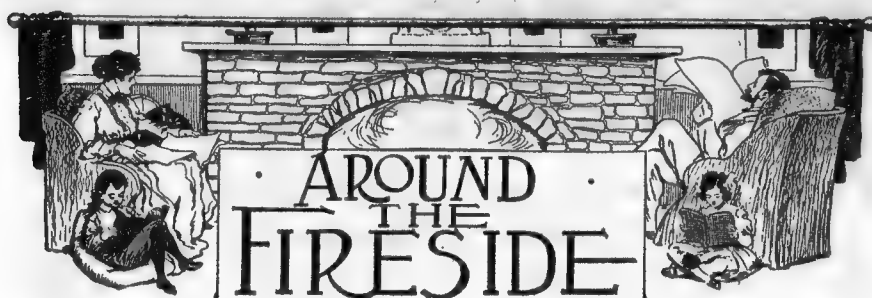
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This Offer is not based on value but simply our desire to have as many subscriptions as possible fall due at the end of the year

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

A Homestead, Though Married

Dear Isobel,—I have just read the petition prepared by you for the benefit of Western women. As you say, "women have helped men to homestead for many years and should be ready to help in this enterprise." The last clause of your petition reads: "All women of British birth," and further on, "those that are of the age of eighteen years, or if otherwise are of the age of twenty-one years shall be granted the privilege of homesteading." Now I would like to know what is meant by that. Is the age of twenty-one the limit, or does it mean twenty-one and over? I have read so many articles lately advocating the granting of homesteads to single women, I would like to know if that is what you mean, or is it married women as well? I certainly think women should have the same privilege to homestead as the men, especially all sorts of foreigners. But why single women alone?

The married women of the West have done as much as (and many of them more than) the men toward making the country what it is, and I think it would be a perfect shame to debar the married women from the privilege of homesteading. However, I will say no more until I hear from you what you really mean. I would certainly advise not to circulate a petition advocating homesteads for single women alone. It is well always to consider such things from every point and not be able to see the mistakes until it is too late.

Such as the dower question. I for one think the women of Saskatchewan are making a mistake in the way they are asking for a dower law. I know many women who have made homes for themselves and family after the husband has squandered all, and I cannot think there is anything fair in allowing him to have a claim on property he did nothing to help earn. I know it is hard to make laws to suit everyone, but I think the property should go to the ones who helped earn it. I think the wife should have all after the husband's death. Mothers will as a rule divide the property much fairer than the father.

If the petitions mean married women as well as single, I will help if one is sent me, but not otherwise.

LOUISE.

Gainsboro, June 1, 1911.

NOTE:—I am glad this point was brought out. It is certainly intended that any woman, married or single, of British birth shall be eligible to homestead. It was not thought advisable to flaunt the married woman's claim before "the powers that be" because many men, unfortunately often in authority, have illogical and unjust notions about the division and distribution of wealth, of which Canadian homesteads form a tremendous part, therefore the married woman is not specifically mentioned in the petition in the hope that thereby she might pass in unobserved, as it were, but she is certainly there, and who has a better right? It is the married woman, NOT the single one who has made the Western homestead taste as a sweet morsel in the mouth of the Easterner, and who most merits a homestead.

Here as elsewhere we have to keep saying that though a married woman lawfully becomes eligible to homestead, it does not oblige her to homestead.

The reference to age was meant only to apply to girls of eighteen who were living at home with parents or near relatives and do duties without actual residence, as in the case of sons; but where girls are strangers and living with strangers, they cannot be allowed to homestead until they are twenty-one

years of age, and then must reside on the homestead and do duties in all respects like men. To make it clearer, the meaning is that girls between the ages of 18 and 21 years may live at home and still take a homestead; but girls, and women (married or single) over 21 years must reside on the land as per regulations.

After careful thought it is felt to be best to have separate petitions, one for men and one for women, so that when the petitions are collected it can easily be ascertained which are the voters and how many, and which the non-voters.

Only men 21 years and over shall be allowed to sign the men's petitions, except boys of between 18 and 21 who are actually homesteaders themselves. Everyone must keep faith scrupulously in this matter, for we want a true expression of the country's opinion on this question.

Only women, married or single, 21 and over may sign the women's petitions. If any doubt remains as to the interpretation of any clause don't hesitate to ask. I appreciate the offers of help that have come in to further this great movement.

ISOBEL.

25,000 HOMESTEADS

The C.N.R. are preparing an attractive booklet advertising the fact that there are 25,000 homesteads along their lines which are not yet taken up. The booklet tells where the homesteads are, what they are like, and gives instructions how to get them. A feature of it is a map showing the location of the districts and also the new lines planned by the company for these new districts. The booklet will be ready for distribution about the middle of next week.

Can be had on application to any C.N.R. railway agent by mail.

APPROVES OF HOMESTEADS

Dear Isobel,—Will you please send me a petition in connection with "Homesteads for women" and I will do my best to get plenty of signatures for you. Personally I think the majority of women quite as capable of homesteading as the majority of men, and I wish the movement every success.

(MRS.) WINIFRED BYRNE.

Nokomis, May 31, 1911.

ANOTHER AFTER PETITION

Dear Isobel,—Please send me a petition for "Homesteads for women."

ESTHER E. DANDY.

Pierson, Man.

THE HANDICRAFTS GUILD

I wrote the secretary of this guild on May 13 for the information promised to those who have requested further word about the work. I now find that she went abroad to Europe a couple of weeks ago, and my letter is following her up.

I am writing today to another officer of the work in Montreal from whom I hope to obtain just the particular matter I want, which will be sent out to all enquirers as soon as I receive it.

ISOBEL.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

The first deputation that Lloyd George has received since his illness was a deputation of influential Welsh women, including Mrs. Lloyd-George. They came to ask his support for the Conciliation Bill. He promised to vote

for it, and is reported to have expressed himself as enthusiastically in favor of woman suffrage.

DUBLIN SPEAKS

Lord Mayor Presents Petition Urging Enactment of Woman Suffrage Bill

The press despatches say:

The advocates of woman's suffrage gave their cause another impetus in the House of Commons on May 12, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin, John J. Farrell, at the head of a deputation from the corporation of the Irish capital, presented at the bar of the House a petition urging the passage of a female suffrage bill at the present session of parliament.

The members of the deputation appeared in the full regalia of their offices, and the ceremony was attended with picturesque details.

55 City Councils Ask Suffrage

A most significant fact is the large number of city councils, now numbering 55, which have petitioned the government to give facilities for the Suffrage bill. These include such important councils as those of Liverpool, Dublin, Cardiff, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and many cities scarcely second to those in influence. Beside these, a number of rural and district council have petitioned in the same way. As the same women vote for these councils who would have the parliamentary franchise if this bill passes, it looks as if the councils not only feel the influence of their women constituents, but approve of the way in which they have used the power they already possess. The Antis explain the action of the councils by saying they are afraid of displeasing their women constituents, which seems to me a conclusive reason why women should wish to have the power of the ballot.

TO KEEP COOL HOT NIGHTS

A trained nurse of many years' experience declares she knows no better way of keeping cool than that of wringing a piece of linen out in ice water and laying it over the eyes and forehead. A block of ice with several relays of linen on top of it may be kept conveniently near the bedside in case the sleeper should wake. A small bottle of water may also be put on the ice, although this nurse does not approve

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ARTS SUMMER SESSION

July 3rd to August 11th.

For Catalogue write the Registrar,
G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ont.

of drinking much ice water. If several blocks of ice are kept in different parts of the room they will lower the temperature to a surprisingly large degree.

The same nurse also advocates hanging damp sheets over all doors. They should not be hung at the windows, however, as nothing should be at or near the windows which will in any way impede air circulation.

One bright little woman, when asked her secret of obtaining sleep, no matter how high the mercury climbed, laughingly gave the paradoxical reply that her secret was simply—her hot water bottle. She fills it half full of cold water and slips it between her pillow and case.

THE SICK ROOM

A few don'ts to those who practice visiting the sick: never go into the sick room more than necessary; stop in an adjoining room, give the patient your regards and sympathy through the attendant, or, still better, send flowers and a simple but encouraging note to be read for the sufferer. Those who are caring for the sick should be cheerful (not hilarious).

Act as if you know there is trouble but that you have confident hopes of the results. Never whisper in a sick room. Do not beckon mysteriously for anyone to come out of the room as that is very much the same as if you have some secret from the patient. And never give up hopes. Many have been

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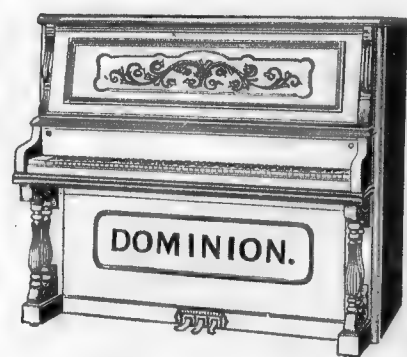
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WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG

brought back from the brink of the grave by care and proper nursing. Get a good nurse; she can often do more than a doctor. He is with the patient only part of the time and the nurse is always at hand. But must we not stop to consider it is not always convenient to have a nurse? Well, yes, but no woman has a right (or ought to have) to get married who does not know the alphabet of nursing, housework, caring for her family in health, wealth, sickness and poverty, as her lot may be prepared for her.

A TENDER-HEARTED HUNTRESS (Hannah C. Fernald)

Her brother hunts for tigers in the wood beyond the hill,
And when he says he's shot one—oh, it makes her heart stand still!
He shows how loud that tiger roared, and boasts about its size,
And though she knows it's make-believe, she promptly shuts her eyes.

But she goes hunting butterflies; and as she hunts she sings.
The flowers about her all are gay with many-colored wings,
With silver wings, and azure wings, and wings all spangled gold.
She flits among them with her net, our little huntress bold.

When she comes trotting home to tea, all rosy with her play,
And Tommy asks her teasingly, "How many caught today?"
She looks at him with horror, and assures him gravely, "Why,
You know I'd never catch one, for I think they're made to fly."
—The Sunbeam.

CARD PLAYING

Into the delightful suburban home of a Chicago judge a group of neighbors "dropped in" one evening for an informal call. A vivacious young woman at once proposed a game of cards.

"Come, judge," she coaxed gaily, "play a game with us to pass the evening."

"Indeed, I won't," promptly responded the jurist.

"Judge, are you such an old fog that you won't play cards?"

"No, I'm not an old fogy."

"Why won't you play, then?"

"Well," said the judge, "I've watched you card players a long while, and I've never yet seen a bunch of players that could get through a whole game without losing their tempers. There's always somebody complaining of the way somebody else has played, even in the most friendly company. I won't bother with anything that spoils one's temper so."

"But, judge," still coaxed the young woman, "you know we are your guests, and you ought to play a game with us just because we want you to."

"Yes, you're my guests," echoed the judge, his spirit rising noticeably higher; "you're my guests, and that's the reason why you ought to think of my preference for spending my evenings. Why shouldn't you do what I want to—sit down and talk of something sensible?"

"There's just one reason why you play cards, and that's because you are so empty-headed that you can't talk. You don't know enough to spend an evening in any kind of conversation, and so you have to kill time fingering over these useless cards. You can do as you please. I'm going to the library to read."

Afterwards the judge explained why he foreswore cards:

"I never played much, and was always poor at the business. One evening, however, I sat down at home with my wife, my son and a young lady neighbor for a game of whist.

"Pretty soon I made some misplay. My son groaned, 'O father, that was wretched!' I turned towards the young woman. Her face was white with anger.

"Was that such a bad play?" I asked.

"It was inexcusable!" she almost hissed.

"I laid down my cards. 'Here,' I said, 'is where I quit. If this paltry good-for-nothing game can raise such a tempest as this over a blunder that I'm likely to make any time, I'm never

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No failures on baking day, when you use

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going to touch it again. I know I can't play very well, and I'm not going to put myself in a position to be scorned any more like this for an ignorance that isn't worth curing."—Ex.

KITCHEN HINTS

Melted Butter—To make melted butter sauce put into a saucepan two ounces of butter, and when it has

melted add by degrees one ounce of flour and stir with a wooden spoon until a smooth paste is formed, taking care that the roux acquires no color. Pour in by degrees half a pint of warm milk or milk and water, working the mixture quickly all the time with the spoon. Place the pan on a hot part of the stove so that the sauce may boil up, and continue to stir until it is thick and creamy; then add salt and pepper and let it simmer for ten minutes. Pour it through a fine strainer into a hot sauce boat and just before serving add a small piece of fresh butter, stirring it lightly into the sauce. In the event of the sauce being required for fish, first broth which has been flavored with

vegetables and herbs, may be used with advantage in place of the milk, but in this case a tablespoonful or two of cream should be added the last thing.

The Kitchen Floor—Plain boiled linseed oil is a good finish for the kitchen floor. It should be put on when the floor is new or clean of other finish and applied as needed afterward. Such a floor will have a pleasing, light brown color, will not show marks or scratches, and kept well oiled, will not spot with grease. Heat the oil and apply at night, rubbing it in well. In the morning wipe with cold water, and the floor is ready for use. Wash it with warm water dashed with a little kerosene.



8934.—A Simple Practical Model.
Ladies' House Dress with Seven Gore Skirt. This design will appeal to every home dress-maker who appreciates simplicity and style. The waist has a shaped side closing, and the skirt is cut with the popular inverted back plait and has a deep tuck at each seam of the front gore. The sleeve may be finished in full length or as a shorter sleeve. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.



8938.—A Frock Showing some Popular Effects of the Season.
Girl's Dress. This frock shows excellent style, and may be made with or without the trimming. The design is suitable for washable or woolen fabrics. Blue plaid gingham with trimmings of plain blue would be very effective or, blue linen with white for trimming would be equally effective. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material for the 6 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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Grain Growers Meet Oliver

Continued from Page 3

adian combines in general, and the Canadian cement merger in particular. He declared that the operations of the latter were worse than those of a highwayman, because the latter took chances and accepted his medicine. The cement merger was robbing under the protection of the law.

C. Stinson, former reeve of Wallace, spoke appreciatively of Mr. Oliver's efforts in the past to remove the C. P. R. tax exemption on its lands in Western Canada.

C. Wedow, of the Woodnorth Association, also spoke.

The Minister's Reply

Mr. Oliver, in replying to the delegation, said that the organizers of the monster delegation to Ottawa had builded better than they knew. The moral effect of the visit would be greater than its material effect. The government, he said, was doing all it could to put through the reciprocity agreement in the face of a virulent and determined obstruction. The opposition were abusing a privilege of Parliament.

With regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway, he asked the farmers to recollect that the government had undertaken to build the road in the face of the opposition of several provinces, most of them with ocean ports. The government believed that the whole of Canada would be benefited by the railway. With regard to operation, that could not be decided until the experience gained in building the road was in possession of the government. Better cinch the railway before beginning to divide on the question of operation, said Mr. Oliver.

Powerful Interests Opposed

Turning to the terminal elevator question, Mr. Oliver said that very powerful interests were opposed to government ownership, and the solution of a commission had been decided upon by the government as an experiment. When the bill came to the House from the Senate, where it had been discussed at length, he had asked the House to pass it without amendment, but Alex. Haggart, of Winnipeg, and other Western members, had refused his request, and had held up the bill. Thus the chance of having the bill in operation for this year's crop had been jeopardized. The West should deal with those members.

Not Free Trade Party

With regard to free trade, Mr. Oliver reminded the delegates that the Liberal party had not come into power on a platform of free trade, as in England. The Liberal platform of 1893 had had a plank of tariff reduction under certain conditions. Liberal speakers, no doubt, had individually advocated free trade. The Dominion government had to consider questions of finance and popular feeling just the same as had the town of Virden. Alexander MacKenzie, great and good man as he was, would have advanced the cause of free trade if in 1878 he had been willing to accept a tariff higher than 17½ per cent. Mr. MacKenzie had refused to consider such a tariff, consequently the Conservatives had come into power, and for a long term of years Canada had had a tariff of 35 per cent.

In conclusion, Mr. Oliver emphasized the point that if an election came this year, it would be fought on reciprocity. Friends of the agreement could not afford to divide on that issue. "Let us get this issue settled, and fight to-morrow about other issues," said Mr. Oliver.

Meeting at Brandon

At Brandon on Saturday the following resolution of the association, proposed by A. C. McPhail, Brandon, and seconded by William Ledingham, Forrest, was read to Mr. Oliver:

"That we, the members of the Brandon branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, reiterate our approval of the Federal government's action in arranging a reciprocal pact with the United States government, and regret that they could not have the duty on farm implements further reduced."

W. H. Johnston, ex-reeve of Elton, and president of the Brandon Grain Growers' Association, who was a member of the farmers' Ottawa delegation, said that he believed the Grain Growers'

Associations were to some extent responsible for the government's action in regard to the reciprocity agreement. If that were true in any degree, it was up to the Grain Growers' to stay with the government. He couldn't see how the farmers could be consistent in taking any other course. They ought to back up their own ideas and words or else get down and out. He was a Conservative on principle, although he had sometimes voted the other way. He was not a yellow dog nor a dyed-in-the-wool Tory.

A Change of Front

It was regrettable that the question had been taken into party politics, Mr. Johnston said. When the farmers were at Ottawa the Conservative leaders had not been antagonistic to the farmers' demands. When the farmers overflowed the treasury benches on that occasion Mr. Borden had said he had never seen those benches occupied by men in whom he had more confidence. Mr. Borden seemed now to have lost that confidence. For some time there had been no antagonism to reciprocity, but immediately the government took up the question in a practical way the Opposition had become antagonistic. It looked to him as if it were a political dodge in order to get into power.

Haultain Congratulated

He was glad that their own Western friend, Mr. Haultain, had taken a different stand upon the matter. The Saskatchewan Conservatives were to be congratulated upon having kept reciprocity out of party politics. He was sorry to note that the Eastern capitalists had come out so strongly in Opposition to reciprocity. The Eastern farmers had stood shoulder to shoulder with the Western farmers in making their demands upon the government. They had been agreed that what was good for one was good for both. He appreciated the fact that the government would have to fight a combination of parties and interests with money at their backs.

Influence of Money

The speaker said he was aware that a lot of people could be bought by five dollar bills. That was where the trouble was going to come. If bribery could be prevented the government would be all right. He knew that a number of Conservatives were trying to whip the boys into line, but as far as he was concerned they would never whip him into line against reciprocity. He would stand by those who had dealt fairly with him. It was all rot to say that the present prosperity of Canada was due to the National policy. The price of wheat had most to do with Canadian prosperity. Let the price of wheat drop to 60 cents a bushel and where would Canada and the farmers be then?

Good for All

John Webster, Forrest, believed that reciprocity would be good not only for the farmer, but for the community at large. When the farmer was prosperous the country was prosperous. He was persuaded that very few Canadians would oppose reciprocity if it were not for party politics.

J. P. Powers expressed himself strongly at the defection of their member in the House of Commons. If the people would only vote the way they felt there would be a majority of nine to one in favor of reciprocity. Canadians were a people selling foodstuffs to the world. If the Dominion government carried through reciprocity it would do well.

Mr. Oliver Speaks

Mr. Oliver noticed that there was both commendation and criticism in the resolution. The cardinal principle of progressive politics was that somebody had to go ahead of some one else. The government did not complain of criticism. Surely the proposed reciprocity agreement was sufficiently important to warrant all progressive people concentrating their attention upon it for the time being and reaching a decision on the one point. When that had been settled they could proceed to deal with other matters, which by comparison, had no standing of importance with the main question of reciprocity. An effort would be made to get the people who were united on reciprocity, to divide upon other questions. It was the old, old policy of "Divide and rule." Most of the conquerors of the world had achieved their success that way.

If reciprocity was to be carried through

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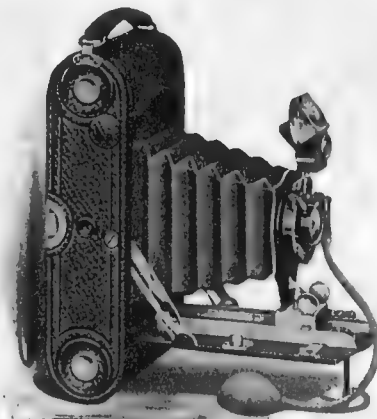
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it must be by the union of all the forces favorable to reciprocity, because those who were opposed to it were united without distinction of station, condition, interest or previous animosity, said Mr. Oliver. It was not a fight with flowers or rose water. It was a fight as to whether the people should rule or whether their special interests should control the country. If the pact was not to be carried through without an election then upon the individual voter would rest the responsibility, because in Canada the people were the government. Reciprocity was not a party question. Its far-reaching influence had already caused a different line-up. All he asked was that every man should study the question on its merits and apart from party allegiance. If he considered it were not good for the country he did not want him to vote for reciprocity, but if a man did consider it would be a good thing for the country he asked him to vote for it as a patriotic citizen of Canada.

RECIPROCITY MEETING AT WINNIPEG

An enthusiastic meeting in support of reciprocity was held at the Winnipeg Theatre on Monday evening, addresses being delivered by Hon. Frank Oliver, Dr. M. Clark, M.P., and T. C. Norris, M.P.P. Dr. Clark's free trade speech particularly delighted the large audience, and it was evident that there were a large number present who were prepared to support absolute free trade and direct taxation. Mr. Oliver, who followed Dr. Clark, was given an enthusiastic reception, and delivered an able speech in support of the reciprocity agreement. It was noticeable, however, that when the minister of the interior apologized for the government not having gone much further towards free trade, claiming that while they might have been wrong in theory they had been right in actual practice, he failed to evoke any applause.

T. C. Norris made a convincing speech on reciprocity, describing the conditions prevailing along the international boundary line to show how the farmers would benefit by the removal of the tariff wall, and at the close a resolution proposed by Mr. E. D. Martin and seconded by Mr. T. D. Robinson was unanimously passed approving of the agreement.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown occupied the chair and it was noticed that Mr. D. C. Cameron, the mover of the anti-reciprocity resolution of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was upon the platform.

BRANCH LINES CLOSED

As a result of an order by the railway commission prohibiting the operation of branches before they are handed over to the railway companies by the contractors and inspected by the government engineers, 1000 miles of new lines in the West have been closed to traffic. A large quantity of freight, some of which was en route, has had to be refused by the railway companies in consequence, and there are many complaints of hardship by shippers and storekeepers in the new territory served by the new lines. The

Winnipeg Board of Trade will take the matter up with the railway commission.

DAUPHIN FARMERS TO MEET BORDEN

Dauphin, June 10.—The Grain Growers of this district are planning a monster gathering of farmers to meet R. L. Borden and party here on July 6. The purpose of the gathering is to impress the leader of the Opposition with the strong desire of the farmers for reciprocity. It is expected that 3,000 will be present.

Oakville Farmer's Loss

Oakville, Man., June 12.—All of Fred Metcalfe's barns and other outbuildings were burned at noon today. The fire started from a burning straw stack. None of the horses were destroyed, but all of his hay and some grain was burned.

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We Pay Highest Cash
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**WESTERN CANADA
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Good Road Building

Continued from Page 9

each other, and not kept apart by the binding material; therefore only such quantity should be used as will fill up the small interstices made by reason of the irregularity of the stone. Each course should be thoroughly rolled to get the metal as compact as possible, but before this is completed the shoulders should be made up of earth on each side, about three or four feet wide. These may be covered with gravel; they should be dressed off to the side ditches and the whole surface rolled and made uniform, in order that the water may pass off freely to the ditches. The shoulders, in addition to affording a surface for the occasional passage of wheels, serve to retain the broken stone within the limits of the proposed macadam roadway.

Maintenance

"It is said that the maintenance of a macadam road should begin on the day that the road is completed. In a sense this remark is not far from the truth. Usually, and more especially if the road has been properly constructed, very little need be done to the macadam surface for a year or two; but the ditches should be kept free from silt, weeds and any rubbish which tend to stop the flow of water in them. Culverts should be kept open and in such shape that the water will have free access through them. The ditches at the outlet of these should be capable of taking away the water quickly, and thus be prevented from becoming dammed up, to the injury of the road.

"The above remarks apply in an equal manner to other types of roads. Wheel tracks very soon form on a newly-gravelled surface, particularly if left to be consolidated by traffic. These tracks are formed to a certain extent by some of the gravel being forced outward. They should receive constant attention until they become well consolidated, by having them refilled, by raking the material back into them and adding fresh material where needed. If this is neglected, the wheel ways, which should be the strongest part of the road, soon become the weakest.

"Loose stones should never be allowed to lie around on the surface of a road; they should be at once picked up and piled along the side of the road allowance or hauled away. Besides the discomfort occasioned by vehicles jolting over them, they are a menace to horses stumbling and injuring themselves. The vehicles and the road suffer alike from the effects of the heavy loads passing over them, or being thrown sideways off them; no small number of ruts have been started from this cause. When ruts and depressions in the road appear, they should be at once attended to by being filled up with the same material as the surface. If this is earth, they should be filled with earth; if gravel, they should be filled with gravel; and if stone, they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly reappear; and if a harder ma-

terial is used than the road is made of, it will cause two holes to be made instead of one by the wheels of wagons dropping on to the softer material.

"The maintenance of a road is just as important as the construction, for many agencies, such as rain, snow, drought, wagon traffic, steel-shod hoofs, narrow tires, which combine powerful forces that tend to flatten, cut up and destroy roads, that, unless some systematic effort is made to counteract them, the results will be heavy expenditure for repairs, and improper and unserviceable condition of the roads for the greater part of the time.

"Here, again, is where the value and importance of a road superintendent shows itself. With constant inspection, he would be able to detect and have repaired at once, at a minimum cost, any break or irregularity that might appear on the surface of the road, which would result in the road being kept at a higher standard of efficiency at all times and its condition improving rather than deteriorating. More especially in the early spring and fall times should attention be given to such inspection and repairs. In the early spring, before the water begins to flow in the ditches, the ends of culverts should be cleared of any snow and ice that may have accumulated there in the winter, and in the early fall the road should be made as smooth as possible, so as to have them freeze in this condition, so that, when the snow begins to melt in the spring the water will not be permitted to lie in ruts and depressions on the surface, but be shed into the ditches as soon as it appears.

It is the neglecting to attend to the many small details in connection with the improvement and the maintenance of the road that necessitates the large expenditure of money for repairs. When this duty devolves from one councillor to another, it is almost sure to be neglected. It should not be expected that these men will place their own private business interest in a subordinate position to the carrying on and looking after of a work that is entirely public in its character. The responsibility for the execution of the work should rest upon the shoulders of some one person, paid as a public servant and directly responsible to the municipal council.

Road Machinery

"In order to secure the greatest results from the money expended, and obtain the most durable work, it is necessary that modern machinery and tools be used in the construction of roads. Among the other more common tools should be found slush scrapers, wheel scrapers, a roller and water wagon, in the road plant of every municipality.

The use of a road roller is strongly recommended. It produces a great saving in the amount of material required, and when a road is completed it is at once in the best condition for traffic. It is not only the road covering that requires the rolling, but also the surface upon which this covering is placed. Especially is this true for macadam roads. In throwing the broken stones on an undrained and unrolled earth surface, it is necessary to build them massive; but no matter how massive they may be made, they will have no cohesive strength; they will never be impervious to the mud from below or the rain from above, and will always be unsatisfactory.

"Wheel scrapers are necessary in handling material when it has to be moved over fifty feet. Very often roads are graded over small rises in the ground for want of wheel scrapers to move the material from such points to the low places. This is a sad mistake, as these ridges should be cut down and the hollows filled up. One great advantage to be gained from this, besides doing away with unsightly pitches in the road surface, is that the depth of open drainage ditches on the sides of the road are very much lessened without diminishing their drainage capacity, rendering the road more secure to the travelling public.

"It is incredible, when we see the vast improvements and developments going on around us in other lines of work, that so little has been done to handle this great work, the greatest that any municipal government has to deal with, with improved, modern, up-to-date methods."

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, June 12, 1911)

Wheat.—The speculative aspect of our Winnipeg market has been clearly demonstrated the past week, when wheat, which had been forced up 4 to 6 cents above export value, by a certain clique, was allowed to tumble again even more rapidly, making a decline of about five cents per bushel in the last six days. The market has now assumed a healthier tone, and in spite of the most excellent crop prospects, we believe our contract wheat, of which there is now only about one million bushels at terminals, is worth money. However, considering that the world's stocks are large, we believe our farmers will do well to sell on bulges. Shipments from terminals have been quite heavy, leaving terminal elevator stocks about 2½ million for all grades, or, roughly, one million bushels less than the same time last year. In some parts of Kansas the winter wheat crop is now conceded to be practically a failure with not even the next year's seed, and altogether the winter wheat (as near as reports can be judged and believed) has deteriorated considerably in the last ten days of extreme heat over that belt. On the other hand, through our own Canadian West and the Dakotas, spring wheat is enjoying ideal conditions.

Oats have held quite steady with small fluctuations, but have improved over one cent in the Chicago market because of the drought in their oat states. Export demand is continuing fair.

Barley.—No change in the situation.

Flax.—Cash flax has been very dull and the new quotations for export range from \$1.75 down to \$1.70 today.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William, and Port Arthur on June 9 was 2,545,687, as against 2,920,572 last week and 3,572,919 last year. Total shipments for the week were 886,383, last year 976,936. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	3,287.20	32,312.00
No. 1 Northern	335,694.30	1,053,318.50
No. 2 Northern	799,819.40	959,492.50
No. 3 Northern	597,265.10	490,161.00
No. 4	231,930.40	250,050.00
No. 5	129,857.50	63,866.40
Other grades	447,831.50	723,717.20

Stocks of Oats

	1911	1910
No. 1 Extra	1,993.18	
No. 1 White	226,901.12	228,014.02
No. 2	3,214,949.15	2,315,844.30
No. 3 White	171,802.00	337,032.24
Mixed	11,139.14	8,948.14
Other grades	263,234.24	244,438.04

Barley	3,888,026.00	3,136,271.00
Flax	196,394.00	474,196.00
Flax	167,009.00	159,184.00

Shipments

Oats	270,975
Barley	2,645
Flax	15,937

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

June 10

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	4,904,181	5,731,757	391,450
Last week	5,675,656	5,662,564	618,440
Last year	5,409,516	5,919,848	848,927
Ft. William	1,558,034	2,251,696	75,540
Pt. Arthur	987,652	1,636,329	120,844
Depot Harb.	75,911	119,172	
Meaford	118,759	11,460	
Mid. Tiffin	197,016	214,264	
Collingwood	42,571		
Owen Sound	19,451	26,306	8,741
Goderich	259,304	178,596	28,206
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	115,499	16,400	2,563
Pt. Colborne	356,841	64,540	
Kingston	372,612	205,714	114,409
Prescott	6,000	78,002	
Montreal	703,260	771,343	40,248
Quebec	3,160	141,111	900
Victoria Harb.	88,111	17,024	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total wheat shipments, 12,512,000; last week, 16,584,000; last year, 8,320,000. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	2,368,000	3,808,000	1,872,000
Russia	4,224,000	5,040,000	3,792,000
Danube	408,000	760,000	416,000
India	1,928,000	1,984,000	584,000
Australia	984,000	1,168,000	328,000
Chili, N. Af.	887,000	72,000	224,000
Corn	5,344,000	2,255,000	2,581,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

On passage, wheat, 56,288,000; last week, 58,872,000; last year, 40,000,000; decrease, 2,584,000. Corn, 12,810,000; last week, 9,835,000; last year, 8,602,000; increase, 2,975,000.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$10.00 to \$13.00
Upland, per ton	15.00 " 17.00
Timothy, per ton	18.00 " 22.00

Oats

Best feed	35c. to 38c.
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Butter

Choice dairy	15c. to 17c.
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Eggs

Strictly fresh	196c.
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Potatoes

Per bushel	75c.
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Poultry

Fowl	16c.
Chickens	18c.
Ducks	20c.
Geese	16c.
Turkeys	20c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$4.00 to \$6.50
Bulls	3.00 " 5.40
Hogs	5.00 " 6.25
Lambs	5.00 " 6.50
Calves	5.00 " 5.50

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 12.—Savage selling to put an end to loss ripped the top today off the market for wheat. With big shipments of the new grain heading for Kansas City and with the harvest area rapidly widening, owners here became half frenzied when a bull clique which was supposed to have closed out a load of 10,000,000 bushels accumulated in the May deal here began a fresh selling movement directed chiefly against the July delivery. That option broke more than 3 cents in addition to 5 cents decline last week and closed unsettled 2½ to 2½ cents down as compared with Saturday night. Other months at the end of trading were off 1 to 1½ cents to 1½ cents net. Latest figures showed corn ½ cent down to 1½ cents up; oats at ½ to ½ to ½ cent advance. For a while it seemed as if everybody in the pit was frantic to join in the selling of wheat. Only when support from influential interests finally came to the rescue did the downward plunges of the market receive a check. Even then but little reaction took place and there was a decidedly nervous feeling when the bedraggled looking brokers trooped out of the pit. The collapse of prices had come as a thorough surprise to all except a few. Early buying on the part of the bull leaders threw the majority of speculators off guard. The fact, too, that corn and oats were advancing helped to cause a bulge in the price appearance. Flooding of the market with offerings, however, turned loose a pandemonium. In some quarters there was a decided impression that the big longs in addition to hedging sales sold July short. Whether or not this was true the crowd saw sufficient reason for depression with no domestic cash demand in sight and no export business whatever. Corn displayed a great deal of independent strength in the face of wheat decline. The scantiness of rain for the last couple of days had much to do with creating bull sentiment. Offerings were light and many buying orders were received and particularly from the southwest. In oats an advance of prices of the season was made but not held, as hedging sales and profit taking combined with the break in wheat led to a backset. Trading was on a huge scale, but crop news furnished the incentive.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—Pit conditions ruled in the market. The opening was easy but a fairly firm tone was displayed, resulting in a sharp break which must have cleaned out most of the July longs. The question was the position of the bull clique, whether they were still factors to be reckoned with or that the rumor of abandonment of the deal and the hedging of their cash wheat in July was true. The motion of the market lent credence to the passing manipulation. On the extreme breaks there were fair rallies. Technically the market should be somewhat oversold. Ordinarily a secondary break should mark the completion of all vulnerable long wheat and the finish of distress liquidation. The crop news was bearish to the extent that harvest is early. Kansas City had a car of new

wheat from Oklahoma and hedging sales may be expected with no broad demand to absorb the wheat. Clear weather over the country and cool temperatures were favorable, but Nebraska will need rain, and the Kansas crop report must be considered on the whole bullish. It is thought now, however, that the grain is too far advanced to make a crop scare in winter wheat unless it should be a wet harvest or any influence in the pit. Northwest crop conditions were good. The break in prices failed to stimulate the flour trade. Cash wheat was in moderate demand with premiums barely steady. No. 1 Northern sold from ½ to 2½ cents over July. A decrease in the domestic visible of 867,000 bushels helped to check the weakness, and world's shipments of wheat were well under last week. European news was rather bearish.

CROPS IN STATES

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—Corn and oats on the Chicago Great Western, Rock Island and Minneapolis and St. Louis roads in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa are two weeks in advance of the normal growth, according to reports today to chamber of commerce men that do business in the territory. Wheat is twenty inches high on the Soo Line, Northern Pacific lines in Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The Omaha has the best crop prospect ever known in southern Minnesota. And with other crops also good, the Milwaukee road has a bigger and finer barley crop along its lines than ever before in June. Chamber of commerce men touch wood for luck whenever anyone speaks of the harvest, so early in the season as in June, because so many bad things may happen before the grain matures. They see, however, in the big acreage and high condition and unusually forward stage of growth, the promise of the earliest harvest on record, if present conditions are maintained.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, June 12.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards west-end market today were: 3,500 cattle, 375 sheep and lambs, 1,050 hogs and 125 calves. For the week receipts were: 3,500 cattle, 375 sheep and lambs, 2,100 hogs, and 1,000 calves. Cattle were higher, choice steers selling up as high as \$6.50, while medium quality sold at \$6 to \$6.25. Cows were \$5.15 to \$6.50, and western steers \$4.75 to \$5.75. Hogs were from 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds higher, and sold at \$7.50 to \$7.65.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, June 12.—At the union stock yards today receipts were 73 cars with 1,497 head of cattle, 33 calves and 78 sheep. No hogs were marketed. "Is there a shortage of beef cattle in Canada?" is the question which dealers are beginning to ask in view of the present rather limited supply as against an increasing demand. The way prices are steadily going up at this season of the year, when the tendency is usually the other way, is sufficient warrant of the question, which is variably answered. A shortage in the market today resulted in prices 15 to 20 cents higher than last week, and more of the heavy cattle selling at the top figures. Although export trade was quiet there was still a brisk demand for all the heavy cattle offering, most of these being bought for Winnipeg, and other Western points. The top price of the day was \$6.35 for an extra choice load weighing 1,450 pounds bought for Winnipeg. Good butcher cows were firmer at \$5 to \$5.50 and butcher bulls at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs were steady with but few offering. The market for hogs is firm at \$7.10, fed and watered, and \$6.75 f.o.b.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JUNE 7 to JUNE 13, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. Rej.
June 7	99½	96½	..	87	79	75	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
8	99	96	92	86½	78½	74½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
9	98½	95½	92	86½	78½	74½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
10	78½	94½	90½	85½	77½	73½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
12	96	93	89½	85	76½	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36½	..	..	..	..
13	95½	92½	89	84½	77½	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36¾	..	..	..	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending June 10)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1,272	1,792	699
C.N.R.	129	405	...

Total 1,401 2,197 699

Disposition

Butchers West	390
Butchers East	23
Stockers West	24
Feeders East	36
Consumed locally	928

Cattle

The outstanding feature of the cattle market during the past week has been the arrival of large shipments of butcher cattle from the East. This reversal is the result of the scarcity of prime animals in the Prairie Provinces. Most of them were shipped through to British Columbia, a trade that was supplied by Alberta last year. Last fall, on account of poor crops in many sections, practically everything in the West of anywhere near market quality was sent to the block. Very few head of stock were fed during the winter, and the result is that feeders that were shipped out last fall to the East are now returning as prime butcher cattle. It would be possible to write columns of preachment on the prevailing state of affairs, but it is hard to see how farmers, in many districts, could have done other than sell off their cattle. Feed was a scarce commodity and it is a question if at these points feeding operations could have been carried on profitably. In other sections, however, there was plenty of feed, and the only reason for the sale of young stock was the high price for feeders and stockers that prevailed last fall. These sections should take the lesson well to heart for they passed up an opportunity of getting in on very satisfactory butcher prices this spring and they could have undoubtedly made a handsome profit by feeding a few head.

During the past week there have arrived several shipments of half-fat grassers. It is impossible to get any sort of price for these, as they make poor beef. It is rank foolishness to sell off these animals when a few weeks more on grass would add much to their value. Packers are cutting heavily on this class, and the cut will be larger still when they begin to arrive in large numbers. Veal calves are up but other prices are even with last week.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,200 lbs. up	\$6.25 to \$6.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. up	5.75 " 6.25
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	5.25 " 5.50
Good fat cows	5.50 " 6.00
Common to medium cows	4.25 " 5.00
Canners	3.50 " 4.00
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00
Common and medium bulls	3.75 " 4.25
Choice veal calves	5.50 " 6.50
Common to medium	4.50 " 5.25
Good to choice milkers and springers	40.00 " 60.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 " 35.00

Hogs

Hog prices have held to the \$7.25 mark in spite of a run nearly as heavy as last week's large receipts. It is not probable that, with the advent of real warm weather, the market can support present prices in the face of runs of this size, but on the other hand, dealers are of the opinion that the receipts will be much smaller in the near future and state that they think prices will remain about as they are now. Packers are cutting heavily on roughs and stags.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.25
Rough sows	\$5.00 to 5.75
Stags	4.00 " 4.75

Sheep and Lambs

The week's run of sheep and lambs was composed for the greater part of shipments from South St. Paul direct to

the abattoirs. Prices are unchanged from last week.

Prices quoted are:

Choice lambs	\$5.25 to \$5.75
Choice killing sheep	4.75 " 5.25

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are down again this week, the reduction being a cent per pound on the better grades. Receipts from Manitoba points are not heavy, but there is plenty coming to take care of all demands. There is no enquiry from outside points, and this is contributing to the dullness of the market. This is the time of the year when shippers should be exceptionally careful of the manner in which they pack their butter. Dirty tubs and boxes are bad enough during the cooler weather, but in the summer they are even worse. The shipper may rest assured that if he ships his stock in unclean receptacles, it will reach the market in a deteriorated condition and sell for several cents lower per pound than if sanitary precautions had been taken. It takes but a few minutes to properly clean tubs, and the results are worth the trouble. Dealers quote the following prices per pound f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	17c to 18c
No. 1 dairy	16c
Good round lots without culls or mold	13c

Eggs

Egg prices are a trifle stronger this week, the gain being a half cent per dozen. Dealers are offering 18 cents per dozen subject to candling for good stock. Offerings from nearby points are limited, but there is plenty of good stock to be had in the East and in the States.

Potatoes

The price of new potatoes is much higher just at present, and this has resulted in firmness of prices offered for well kept old tubers, the price offered being 75 cents per bushel, Winnipeg. This is only a temporary state of affairs and anyone holding stocks should get them on the market as soon as possible.

Cream

City creameries state that they are receiving large shipments of cream, but the price remains even with last week. Sweet cream is still seven cents above that for butter making purposes. Prices quoted are:

Sweet cream per pound of butter fat	25c
Cream for butter-making purposes, per pound of butter fat	18c

Live Poultry

Shipments are light and prices are even with last week. The abattoirs offer the following:

Chickens	12c to 13c
Fowl	10c

Hay

Hay prices are down a dollar per ton from last week.

No. 1 Wild Hay	\$15.00
No. 2 " "	14.00
No. 3 " "	12.00
No. 1 Timothy	18.00
No. 2 " "	16.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., June 12.—Cattle.—Receipts 23,000; market strong for good, others weak; beefs, \$5 to \$5.50; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.75 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.65; calves, \$5 to \$5.85.

Hogs.—Receipts, 43,000; market slow and five cents lower than Saturday's average; light, \$6 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.35; heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.32½; rough \$5.85 to \$6; good to choice heavy, \$6 to \$6.32½; pigs, \$5.65 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.30.

Sheep.—Receipts, 23,000, with market steady to 10 cents lower; native, \$2.75 to \$4.50; western, \$3 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.35 to \$5.20; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.50; western, \$4.25 to \$6.75.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, June 12.—John Rogers and Co. state today that there was practically no change in the condition of the Birkenhead market and Saturday's prices were unaltered. States and Canadian steers from 12 to 12½ cents; wethers, 11½ and lambs 13½ cents per pound.

Glasgow, June 12.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 485 cattle ex Salacia and Cassandra on offer. Weather still warm and trade similar to last week's. Extreme top quotation for best quality 12½ cents to, current 12 to 12½ cents, secondary 11½ to 11¾ cents. Bulls in rather better demand at 10 to 10½ cents for top, and secondary 9½ to 9¾ cents per pound.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week on wheat, oats and flax for July and October deliveries:

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 7	100½	89½	...
June 8	100½	89½	...
June 9	99½	89	...
June 10	98½	87½	...
June 12	97½	87½	...
June 13	96½	87½	86½
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 7	37½	...	...
June 8	37½	...	...
June 9	37½	...	...
June 10	37½	35½	...
June 12	37½	35½	...
June 13	37½	36	...
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 7	220	...	...
June 8	220	...	...
June 9	220	175	...
June 10	220	175	...
June 12	220	170	...
June 13	228	175	...

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Proctor & Co. Ltd., Liverpool)

May 30.

The past week has witnessed extremely dull markets with narrow fluctuations, and has been remarkable chiefly for the almost entire abstention from buying, both of the continent and the United Kingdom. The needs of both continental countries and the United Kingdom are so large that we do not think this abstention can be maintained for long, and look for a revival in the demand very shortly; quite possibly, however, some decline in prices will be necessary to stimulate buying. The weather in the United Kingdom has been an ideal summer character, and what looked like being at one time a very late season has been turned into a comparatively early one.

Russia.—Our private advices from various parts of Russia indicate that all is not well with the crop, and the writer feels that the information recently received confirms him in the conclusion he came to on his recent visit to Russia, that it is extremely unlikely that Russia will have a large crop this season. Argentina.—Our cables from this country are very satisfactory as regards the new crop. They have had plentiful rains all over and the ground is in excellent condition. The crop has made a good start and the early sown wheat has already commenced growth; it now seems certain that the new Argentine crop will make a better start than it has made for several years, and on a decidedly larger acreage. Australia we find disinclined to go on selling at the reduced prices obtainable, and we get very few offers from our friends. India.—There is a little business doing from time to time, but there has never as yet been any free offering on the part of natives, and the pressure from this country has yet to be felt. There are now a considerable number of sailer cargoes of Australian wheat due off our coast, and a continual stream of these should be arriving from now on; these will form a good test of the market. It is generally expected the Continent will take the bulk of these cargoes, but should the reverse be the case it will be a very trying period for wheat prices. It still appears to us that, relatively, Liverpool July wheat is extremely cheap, indeed the cheapest in the world.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The Senate tonight by 64 to 24, passed the resolution amending the constitution to provide for election of senators by direct popular vote.

The House already has passed the resolution.

Newsy Brieflets

Continued from Page 18

good program in a very harmonious manner, and indications point to a very much larger showing of members for this year. We wish them success. Please note, however, when sending matter for The Guide, Saskatchewan section, to send it to Box 308, Moose Jaw, in the first instance.

Information Wanted.—J. W. Bowley, of Simpson, writes us for information in regard to commencing a branch of our organization in his district. This is good. Organize.

Kamanatha is after membership cards. This looks like business.

Saltcoats.—R. D. Kirkham writes us stating that they are getting ready for Mr. Borden's visit to Yorkton. Mr. Reid, of Oreadia, will in all probability co-operate with him.

Coronation Scheme.—Our members are truly cosmopolitan. Letters received at the central office show us that we have representatives of the following nationalities in our midst: English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadians, Germans, French, Americans, Scandinavians, Norwegians, Servians, Swedes, Danes and Russians.

Phone Hill is on the job with more members. They have sent us a contribution towards our coronation fund, also their membership fees for the ensuing year.

Lion's Head wants more membership cards. Looks like more new members.

Semans.—Roy S. Wells writes us that they are busy with the elevator petition and hope to have an elevator at their point this fall.

Swarthmore has sent us a very handsome donation towards our coronation fund voted from their association funds.

Hildebrand Grain Growers are anxious to have an agent appointed at Brown- ing on the C.N.R., Maryfield extension. Three hundred cars of wheat were shipped from their district last fall. They are also getting an elevator. C.N.R. must wake up and have an eye to business. Our Weir Hill branch has the matter in hand.

Ben P. Saloway, of Haleyonia, has just returned from the Old Country after delivering a series of lectures in England. He takes over the secretaryship of the Haleyonia branch of our association in place of Avery Smith, who has been officiating during his absence. We wish him and the Grain Growers of his district luck, and trust that he will be able to give them some very interesting information.

North Star is after buttons. This is good. They are also interested in the elevator question and are busy organizing. A large meeting of farmers will be held at Gledhow on the 20th of this month.

The Ohlen Branch of our Association is going strong and proving itself very much alive. Practically all their members are of foreign extraction, but are true Canadians in every sense of the word. They have sent us membership fees for the ensuing year, also a fine donation towards our coronation fund. They have twenty-eight members and are steadily increasing their numbers.

Scottville has also sent us a donation towards our coronation fund and they think that the scheme is a far-seeing and patriotic policy.

Dundurn.—Secretary Baumunk writes us a very instructive letter stating that they have 160 members. He also sends us membership fees for 1911 together for \$16 towards the coronation fund. The secretary states that we can always rely upon Dundurn branch supporting us in any good move for the benefit of our farmers.

Covington does not wish an elevator at their point this year, but they are entirely in sympathy with the great project. They have a good many members this year and are to try to get as many more as they can. Good luck.

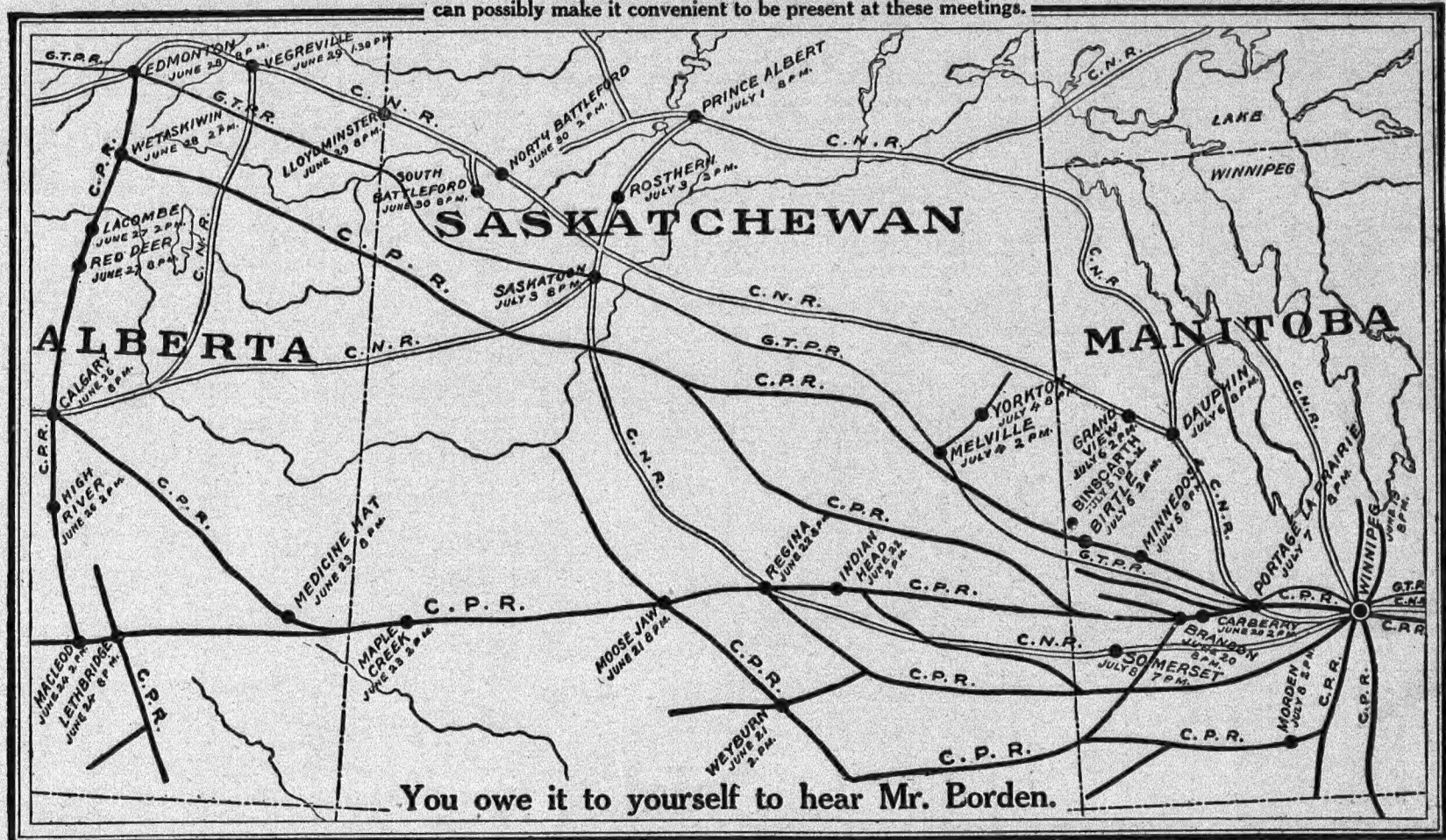
Baring writes us that they have fifty members and entirely in accord with the resolution passed by the executive on the coronation scheme. They also send us a fine donation towards the fund.

Neary, near Outlook, is thriving and pretty much alive, says Mr. Henricks. They had sixty members last year and they intend getting a further addition to their membership this year if at all possible. We wish them luck.

TOUR OF THE WEST

By R. L. BORDEN, M.P., Leader of the Conservative Party

Mr. Borden will address meetings as indicated and wishes to meet every farmer or resident of the West who can possibly make it convenient to be present at these meetings.



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THE SASKATCHEWAN EXPRESS

Daily except Sunday between
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THE DULUTH EXPRESS

Daily between
Winnipeg and Duluth

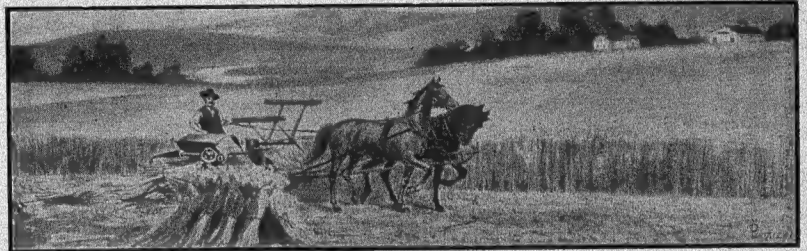
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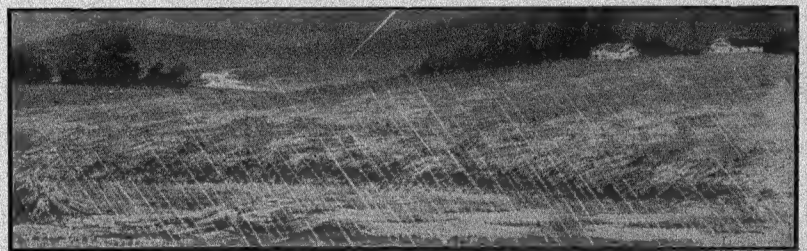
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Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations should correspond with us so that they may be able to fully inform the members regarding the important matter of Hail Insurance.

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You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.



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Cellar Walls
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Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

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You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

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Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to **KNOW** cement; and I will do all I can to help you **KNOW** it.



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